FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

5 Jun 87 FBIS-SOV-87-108 i

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

TASS Notes FRG's Kohl's Disarmament Stance [Serov, Smelov] AA 1
Kondratyev on Stance AA 1
KHARAVYI Interviews Karpov on Arms Talks [29 May] AA 2
Bogachev Cites Rhetoric of U.S. Positions AA 5
U.S. Acting Contrary to Spirit of Arms Accord [Kuznetsov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 May] AA 7
Kornilov on 'Mighty Military Business' for SDI AA 9
PRAVDA Cites Hungarian Conventional Arms Curb Plan [20 May] AA 10

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Loginov Expounds on Socialist Development [ARGUMENTIY I FAKTY] BB 1
CEMA Standing Commission Opens Session BB 3
IZVESTIYA Cites Session [29 May] BB 3
Standing Committee Finishes BB 4
CEMA Executive Meeting Discusses Cooperation BB 4
Difficulties Discussed [Pasko] BB 4
CEMA Holds Marine Transportation Conference BB 5
CEMA Communications Panel Meets in Dresden [IZVESTIYA 17 May] BB 6
Kulikov Delivers Lenin Lecture at Moscow Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 May] BB 6

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

4 Jun 'Studio 9' Program on Warsaw Pact Meeting [Zorin, Vlasov, Falin, Primakov] CC 1
Gerasimov Holds Foreign Ministry News Conference CC 11
Geneva 'Disagreements'; Gulf CC 11
FRG Pilot's Motives CC 12
Talks With USIA's Wick CC 12
Tolkunov Receives U.S., FRG Delegations [IZVESTIYA 27 May] CC 13

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Claims Papers on Subversive Activities 'Forged' [Fedyashin] A 1
RL, RFE Tasked With Antirestructuring Propaganda [Alekseyev, Valentinov in IZVESTIYA 22 May] A 2
Yevtushenko Tours U.S., Notes Impact of Glasnost [PRAVDA 23 May] A 4

CHINA

PRAVDA Cites Zhao Ziyang on East Europe Visit [4 Jun] B 1
ORC Meeting in PRC Ends, Protocol Signed B 1
Honorary Doctorates Presented to PRC Academics B 1
[IZVESTIYA 31 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Deploys F-16s at Misawa Air Base in Japan C 1
Army Paper Notes Series of U.S.-Japanese Exercises C 1
U.S. Submarine 'Buffalo' Leaves Yokosuka Port C 2
Japan Follows U.S. Line Over Exports to E. Bloc C 2
[PRAVDA 27 May]
Continues 'Shrill' Campaign C 3
PRAVDA Calls Japanese 'Spy Mania' 'Smokescreen' C 4
[Ovchinnikov, 1 Jun]
IZVESTIYA on 'Pandemonium' of 'Spy Mania' C 5
[Agafonov, 27 May]
PRAVDA Correspondent Sees Anti-Sovietism in Japan C 7
Tereshkova Attends USSR-Mongolian Society Congress C 7

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Issues Confronting Upcoming ASEAN Meeting Reviewed D 1
[Redchenko]
Thai Foreign Minister Welcomes USSR Dialogue D 1
[MOSCOW NEWS 24 May]
Rogachev Arrives in Burma After Bangladesh Visit D 3
Holds Talks, Departs D 3
SPK Cited on Cambodia Conference 'Farce' D 3
Discussions Held With Groups From Laos D 4
Army Political Workers D 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 May]
Friendship Seminar D 4
S. Pacific Forum Reflects Regional Anxieties D 5
[Ivkin in PRAVDA 3 Jun]

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Gen Denies Cuban, East Block Troops in DRA E 1
Afghan Rebels Return to Government Side E 1
Shabayev on Lessons of Mideast Aggression E 2
'Lamentable Results' of U.S. Aid Program in Egypt E 4
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 27 May]

EAST EUROPE

PRC's Zhao Ziyang Arrives in Poland 4 Jun G 1
Meets With Jaruzelski G 1
Poland's Malinowski Interviewed on 'Renewal' G 1
[MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]
Solovyev Receives Polish Deputy Premier Gwiazda G 2
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 23 May]
PRAVDA Reports Jaruzelski-Grishkyavichus Meeting [3 Jan] G 3
Gromyko Speaks on Pact Proposals to New CSSR Envoy G 3
[PRAVDA 4 Jun]

CPCZ' Jakes Cited on Socioeconomic Gains Strategy [PRAVDA 3 Jun] G 5
Joint GDR Commission Views Sci-Tech Cooperation G 5
Final Session, Agreements [ADN] G 6
Officials on Energy, Other Pacts [East Berlin] G 7
Talyzin, GDR's Schuerer Discuss Cooperation [ADN] G 8
Briefs: Scientific Agreement With Hungary G 8

WEST EUROPE

West Trying To Ignore Berlin Four-Power Agreement [Borisov] H 1
Gromyko Receives Former FRG President Scheel [PRAVDA 3 Jun] H 1
PRAVDA Cited on FRG Reactions to Rust 'Adventure' H 2
Gorbachev Message to Italian Students Urges Peace H 3
Fall Koivisto-Gorbachev Live TV Debate Possible [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 28 May] H 4
Vagris-Led Delegation Meets Norway's Brundtland [IZVESTIYA 17 May] H 5
NOVOSTI's Kiselev Decries U.S. Military in Norway [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET 7 May] H 5
AWACS Presence Draws Protests in Norway [Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 28 May] H 7

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA on Peruvian CP Congress, Luchinskiy Speech [Kotov, Svistunov, 2 Jun] I 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Session Discusses Pact Meeting, Procuracy [PRAVDA 5 Jun] R 1
Vorotnikov Tours, Speaks in Kaluga Oblast [PRAVDA 31 May] R 3
RSFSR Government Sessions Chaired by Vorotnikov R 4
Draft Social, Economic Plan [IZVESTIYA 20 May] R 4
Discuss Draft Plan Targets [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 May] R 5
Zaykov Visits Vladimir Oblast 27-29 May R 5
Talks on Membrane Technology [PRAVDA 28 May] R 6
Zaykov, Gusev Attend Chemical Workers Day Meeting [PRAVDA 30 May] R 8
Demichev, Supreme Soviet Delegation Visit Varna R 9
Demichev Attends Anti-Nuclear Exhibition [PRAVDA 26 May] R 9
Demichev Attends Kremlin Meeting on Resources R 9
Dolgikh Tours Dnepropetrovsk Oblast 25-27 May R 10
Talyzin Addresses Study Course Participants [IZVESTIYA 16 May] R 11
Yeltsin Chairs Urban Development Council Meeting [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 24 May] R 12
Yeltsin Speaks of 'Shortcomings' at Gorkom Plenum R 12
Leaders Attend All-Russian Teachers Congress R 14
Leaders Attend Society of Knowledge Congress R 14
Basov Delivers Report R 14
Lukyanov, Kamentsev Take Part in All-Union Meeting [IZVESTIYA 28 May] R 15
Murakhovskiy Chairs Environment Commission Session R 16
Zaytsev Addresses Kuybyshev Culture Conference [PRAVDA 31 May] R 16

Kolbin Speaks at Kazakh Writers Congress R 17

ECONOMIC

Pricing Body Chief Komin Explains Fluctuations S 1
[MOSCOW NEWS 24 May]

AGRICULTURAL

Figures on Spring Sowing Progress Reported T 1
IZVESTIYA Mid-May Report [21 May] T 1
IZVESTIYA Report as of 25 May [28 May] T 3
Early June Data T 4
Poor Quality Foodstuffs Supply Assailed T 4

SCIENTIFIC

Cosmos-1849 Launched 4 Jun; 'Functioning Normally' U 1
'Large-Scale' Program To Explore Mars Announced U 1
TASS Reports Continuing Flight of Mir Complex U 1

TASS NOTES FRG'S KOHL'S DISARMAMENT STANCE

LD041729 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Report by correspondents Vladimir Serov and Vladimir Smelov]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jun (TASS) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the Bundestag today delivered a government statement concerning disarmament. His speech confirmed that official Bonn is declaring in words only a readiness to assist progress in the sphere of disarmament while continuing by its deeds to impede this process.

Having stated that "Bonn and NATO's highest political aim is the prevention of any kind of war, either conventional or nuclear, in Europe," the chancellor at the same time completely rejected the idea of creating a nuclear-free Europe. He said: We do not share aspirations aimed at the full elimination of nuclear weapons on the continent.

Concerning the FRG Government's readiness to act in a spirit of "new thinking" and welcoming in words the call of Warsaw Pact states for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, H. Kohl nonetheless defended the obsolete strategy, which goes against the demands of the modern epoch, of "nuclear deterrence". In his view "there is no alternative in the foreseeable future" to the NATO concept of a so-called "flexible response" which envisages the use of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

Having supported in general the proposals on eliminating medium-range missiles as well as operational and tactical missiles in Europe, the chancellor, also made their implementation conditional. He pointed out: "For the FRG Government there can be no question of an unconditional acceptance of the Soviet 'zero option' proposal for missiles with a range from 500 to 1000 km." Bonn's main preliminary condition is not to include in the "double zero option" on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles either "Pershing 1A' missiles, with which the Bundeswehr is equipped, or U.S. nuclear warheads which go with them.

The chancellor termed "a step in the right direction" the readiness expressed in the documents of the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact states to remove the imbalances and asymetry which have arisen in certain elements of conventional weapons. Nonetheless he continued to talk about a "threat" supposedly being created to the FRG by the imaginary "superiority" of socialist countries in conventional weapons.

Kondratyev on Stance

LD042311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Telephone conversation between Moscow radio presenter Vitaliy Sobolev and Moscow radio correspondent in Bonn, Vladimir Petrovich Kondratyev, on the subject of FRG Chancellor Kohl's government statement before the Bundestag 4 June -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Among today's reports, a telegram from the FRG on the speech of Chancellor Kohl attracts attention. He presented the position of his country in relation to the Soviet proposal on scrapping medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe.

The fact of Kohl making a speech had been known beforehand and it had been expected since, apart from the FRG, other NATO countries spoke out, although with reservations, for a treaty on scrapping these missiles. We have gotten in touch with our corresondent in Bonn, Vladimir Kondratyev. Please listen to the recording of our conversation:

[Sobolev] Vladimir Petrovich, could you describe the essence of Kohl's speech?

[Kondratyev] His government statement and the following debates, so to say, were supposed to be a concluding chord in that long and tiring discussion in the FRG on missiles. They were supposed to be and they were not. Some questions have remained unclarified and, as before, one can interpret the government position in various ways. [passage omitted]

[Kondratyev] Bonn insists that 72 Pershing-1A missiles should be excluded from the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium- and short-range missiles. These missiles are at the command of the Bundeswehr, that is, they are being serviced by West German military staff.

[Sobolev] However, their warheads are American, are they not?

[Kondratyev] However, the warheads are located on a U.S. base in the FRG under the control of the Americans.

[Sobolev] So, since these are U.S. weapons, surely they should be included in the circle of questions that are under discussion at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the elimination of such missiles?

[Kondratyev] Of course! Yet Bonn insists that these weapons should be excluded from the talks under the pretext that they belong to a third side. What the U.S. nuclear missiles have to do with the FRG is not clear at all. [passage omitted]

Of course, what has been said today in the Bundestag certainly is a step forward compared to statements in the past, but this step is not firm and lacks confidence.

KHARAVYI INTERVIEWS KARPOV ON ARMS TALKS

NC291046 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 May 87 p 5

[Interview with Viktor Karpov, Director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Department on Arms Limitation and Disarmament, by KHARAVYI, in Nicosia; date not given]

[Text] [KHARAVYI] Comrade Viktor Karpov Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms have been taking place in Geneva for some time now. Following Gorbachev's recent proposal on medium-range missiles, both sides issued optimistic statements on the possibility of an agreement this year. However, some backtracking and divergent viewpoints have appeared on the part of the United States and NATO. What is the precise situation currently at the negotiating table?

[Karpov] I believe we should consider certain facts at this point. First, if the proposal we have submitted on medium-range missiles is accepted, it will mean the first true reduction of nuclear weapons in 25 years of talks. It would be a very important event and, naturally, the Americans view it with great attention.

The United States is committed to this issue by NATO's well-known "two-track" decision of 1979. The United States had submitted the "zero-option" plan at that time and thus it is difficult for it to renege now.

On the other hand, the United States already has deployed medium-range missiles in Europe and constructed the appropriate infrastructure. In addition, it is a great temptation for the U.S. military to retain these installations -- generally, the U.S. missile base in Europe.

As for the third part of the triangle, there are the European allies of the United States, some of whom do not walk in tandem with the Americans. We are aware of the statements of the leaders of Spain and other countries who support the conclusion of an agreement on the missile issue. However, we also have had statements from British and French officials which essentially reject the Soviet proposal. All these contradictory positions influence the stance of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks.

Currently, specific documents are on the negotiating table: a Soviet compromise plan and a U.S. plan. Our compromise plan was submitted taking the U.S. plan into account. We took everything possible from it and submitted our own compromise proposal. However, there are points in the U.S. plan that are unacceptable to us. These points precisely reflect what I said before: The U.S. desire to retain its nuclear presence in Europe. The desire is to keep a category of missiles in Europe with a range of 500 to 1,000 km. We have proposed eliminating this type of missile. The Americans insist on keeping this type and maintaining a balance. They cite this point as a pretext to retain other points in their draft plan; namely, they want to convert the Pershing-2 missiles into Pershing-1B with a range falling within this category. This conversion is very simple and can be made in only 48 hours. All it requires is the removal of one of the missile's two stages and the Pershing-2 becomes a Pershing-1B with the retention of the entire structure.

It is equally simple to again return to the Pershing-2 type missile by adding the second stage. The Americans are thus trying to retain the entire structure -- launching pads, installations, even machine-works for repairs and so forth -- and their nuclear presence in Europe in general but under a different name.

In addition, the Americans want to retain the cruise missiles in their present bases by merely removing the nuclear heads and replacing them with conventional warheads (in this instance it is again easy to replace the nuclear warhead) or to install them on surface ships and submarines. Thus, instead of abolishing nuclear arms, a farce will take place -- they will be kept in a different mode, that is, disarmament will not take place.

With regard to our draft plan, however, we propose to abolish all medium-range missiles -- Pershing-2s, cruise, and SS-20s under strict international control. Control is envisaged for the procedure of final destruction through the presence of our own inspectors at the U.S. bases and of Americans at our own bases. In addition, our plan provides for retaining this verification system even after the missiles are destroyed so that the missiles are not brought back to Europe to either their old bases or to new ones.

[KHARAVYI] There is an impression that the United States is taking advantage of the USSR's declared peace-loving policy to extract concessions, to renege on its positions, and to delay the achievement of true disarmament. What is your comment on this?

[Karpov] This is precisely what appears with regard to the "two-track" decision I mentioned at the beginning. On the one hand, the United States is bound by the NATO decision of 1979 and, on the other, it has a strong desire to retain its nuclear presence in Europe. For instance, the United States submitted a proposal in Reykjavik that envisages the retention of 100 medium-range missiles in Europe by each side, the retention of 100 missiles by us in Asia, and the retention of 100 more on U.S. territory. Mikhail Gorbachev told the United States: All right, we agree to the retention of 100 missiles in the Asian part of the USSR and of 100 on U.S. territory, but we propose their complete elimination in Europe. Reagan agreed. After all, NATO had once approved the zero-option plan. However, when we presented the separate solution for the medium-range missiles on 28 February, the Americans began to vacillate and to haggle so they invented the issue of the 500-1,000 km range missiles.

This, however, is not merely an issue of haggling: rather, it concerns a pretext to retain missiles in Europe because the medium-range involved is 1,000-5,000 km. I would not look upon it as an aim to win something from us but as an intention to keep something of their own. As the issue has now been stated, the discussions revolve around whether the United States is ready to proceed with the reduction and elimination of medium-range missiles or whether it will submit something new to avoid their abolition.

We made a concession when we agreed and proposed to abolish the 500-1,000 km range missiles, because it concerned only our own missiles. Although we have such missiles in Europe at this moment, the Americans do not. Common logic says this is a concession on our part so the Americans can have no excuse to obstruct a solution of the medium-range missile problem; specifically, their complete elimination from Europe as a type of weapon.

Our consent for the elimination of these missiles foiled the entire U.S. plan to hamper the dismantling of the medium-range missiles. Thus, the conversion of those missiles into short-range missiles has no meaning now. In addition, the argument of the nonexistence of a balance in short-range missiles also is no longer valid.

[KHARAVYI] Comrade Karpov. You have come here to brief Cyprus, a small, nonaligned, nonnuclear country, on the arms control talks being conducted by the two great world powers. I can say Cyprus is honored that the Soviet Union attaches such importance to us. How do you explain the Soviet Government's policy of briefing other countries on the Geneva talks?

[Karpov] I would put it like this: There are no small problems and small roles at the present time. All countries should participate in the disarmament problem and every country's contribution does not depend upon its size but upon its desire to solve these problems.

We believe the better other countries know our position the more certain it is that we shall act because we shall be able to count on their understanding and support.

Currently there are many international forums in which Cyprus and the USSR participate equally and their rights are not defined by the size of their population. As an example, I could cite the recent conference in Cyprus of the European nonaligned and neutral countries. I believe that conference demonstrated the role Cyprus could play to help bring success to the CSCE in Vienna. The Vienna meeting, which is a continuation of the procedure that began in Helsinki in 1975, is an important convocation for strengthening security and cooperation in Europe on the principles expressed in Helsinki as well as for increasing cooperation in the economic and humanitarian sectors; that is, the three "baskets" that were defined at the time.

It is for this reason that we suggest that all 35 states that participate in the CSCE should discuss issues of European security and disarmament, and not only the countries which are members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

[KHARAVYI] I believe Cyprus has one more serious reason why it should be interested in and support disarmament -- the presence of foreign bases and troops on its soil. Furthermore, Cyprus is the only country among those which have signed the Helsinki Final Act whose sovereignty and territorial integrity have been violated despite the principle regarding the inviolability of boundaries on the European Continent. Do you believe the Cyprus case can be raised in these forums where the issues of European security and disarmament are being discussed?

[Karpov] I believe the Cyprus problem is directly linked to the issue of strengthening European security and cooperation. We support the solution of the Cyprus problem at an international conference. We always have supported the need to solve the Cyprus problem through peaceful means in a way that will guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of the Cyprus Republic. I believe strengthening European security, disarmament, and implementing measures of trust in Europe will help bring about a solution of the Cyprus problem.

BOGACHEV CITES RHETORIC OF U.S. POSITIONS

LD282141 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

When President Reagan declares in public that he favours cessation of nuclear weapon tests or stands for cuts in strategic arms, the journalists, accreditted at the White House, are in no hurry to draw optimistic conclusions.

It has become customary that representatives of the present American Administration, in stating their attitude to specific measures in the field of arms reduction or restriction of military activity, proclaim them as their "long-term objectives" that could "ultimately" be attained, although not in the foreseeable future.

The White House is quick to approve of the lofty goals of disarmament in principle, but is just as quick to reject them in essence.

Ronald Reagan did not depart from this tradition in his latest television interview to foreign jounalists. Having described nuclear weapons as "inhumane" and violating "all the previous rules of warfare," the White House chief said:

"I would like to think that, ultimately, all nuclear weapons in the world could be done away with."

As to the near future, the President confirmed that "There is no thought on our side of totally denuclearizing Europe."

By using the rhetoric about the U.S. Administration's "negative attitude" to nuclear weapons, the President wanted to justify, yet another time, his programme of deploying hundreds of strike systems in outer space which, according to him, "could maybe render such (nuclear) weapons obsolete."

The U.S. space-based anti-missile defence system is intended primarily for hitting in a first nuclear strike a whole series of ground facilities, including missile silos, control and communications systems and major economic targets, and setting off fires.

U.S. space-based ABM laser systems would be nuclear pumped. The Pentagon's assurances that the Strategic Defence Initiative is a purely defensive non-nuclear system seem to be aimed at the naive.

SDI poses an immense threat to the entire world also because it provides for the deployment in near-earth space of a giant dome of strike arms, including nuclear-powered ones, which, according to experts, could break out of people's control even through minute disruptions in the environment and result in an accidental outbreak of a disastrous war.

Indeed, one can admit that the President does believe in the possibility of creating a totally impenetrable "shield" to protect the United States against a retaliatory nuclear strike.

It is very likely that Reagan does not know that, even according to most optimistic forecasts, any ABM system, however sophisticated, would let through at least five per cent of offensive missiles launched to hit their targets.

But it is totally unlikely that Reagon's illusions are shared by his closest aides and advisers. Hardly one of them fails to realize that even one per cent of offensive missiles breaking inside the aggressor's territory would result in "unacceptable damage" to the United States.

Several nuclear warheads, on hitting atomic reactors on the territory of the country that started aggression would turn it into an uninhabitable desert for many years.

Launching nuclear war from under the large-scale ABM shield or without it is not merely an act of madness.

It is an act of suicide.

The true aims of the "enlightened" advocates of "Star Wars" are to derail all existing and would-be arms control accords and return to the unchecked arms race while ensuring unprecedented profits for arms-dealers in the United States.

By displaying readiness to swagger in the brink of the nuclear abyss while juggling with space weapons, they hope, without any ground whatsoever, that the Soviet Union would ensure its security according to scenarios written at the Pentagon.

Officials like the Pentagon chief, Weinberger, and the "father of the hydrogen bomb", Teller, want to wear out the Soviet Union economically and thwart the plans of transforming Soviet society.

As all signs indicate, a number of U.S. Administration officials fear Soviet economic successes more than Soviet missiles.

Washington's calculations to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union are built on sand. Should SDI be implemented, the Soviet Union will come up with a quick and effective response, a response that will be far less costly than the American system of space strike arms.

This response will be different from what it is being envisaged by "hotheads" in Washington.

Security in the nuclear age cannot be ensured through technical means, however advanced. The road towards stability on earth lies through the search for mutually acceptable political solutions on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

U.S. ACTING CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF ARMS ACCORDS

FM031121 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 May 87 p 3

[G. Kuznetsov article: "Conforming to the Spirit and the Letter"]

[Text] On 26 May it is exactly 15 years to the day since the Soviet Union and the United States signed two very important documents in Moscow. One of these was the Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems of unlimited duration (the ABM Treaty). The other was the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. This later came to be called SALT I, for its execution over 5 years paved the way for the conclusion in 1979 of the SALT II treaty.

The signing of the two documents emphasized at the same time the mutual dependence of these two salients in strategic arms limitation. Naturally, this mutual dependence has been retained to this day, when the United States wants to substitute space-based systems for conventional ABM defense systems.

The significance of the ABM Treaty and the SALT I agreement lies in the fact that they have checked and limited the nuclear arms race.

The ABM Treaty is quite justifiably called the most important Soviet-U.S. agreement in the arms control [kontrol] sphere. By sharply limiting the number of defensive system deployment sites in each country and precisely stipulating the nature of the prescribed limits on armaments, it also looked to the future. In the sense that it barred the way to creation [sozdaniye] of new equipment in this sphere. Article V of the treaty says: "Each party undertakes not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." Including those based on other physical principles, as stressed in the special Agreed Statement D.

Undertaking a dangerous intrigue with the "interpretation" of the treaty, which had operated successfully since 1972, the Reagan administration has set itself one sole aim: to abrogate it. [paragraph continues]

Thus it tries to put a brave face on a sorry business. On 13 May the President sent a State Department report to Congress which "affirms" the legality of the "broad interpretation" of the treaty. The Pentagon is being given the opportunity to conduct tests of new types of arms in space, thus accelerating the realization of the "Star Wars" program. By insisting on this interpretation Weinberger and Co. maintain that "it is easier to adopt a broadened interpretation than to abrogate the treaty." But this is no more than a formal play on words, for in adopting a "broad interpretation" Washington is actually abandoning the ABM Treaty. Not to mention the fact that the whole SDI venture radically contravenes the /spirit/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] of this agreement.

Regarding the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, according to the SALT II treaty the number of launchers was limited to 1,320 on each side. Although the U.S. Senate did not ratify SALT II, the USSR and the United States stuck to these positions by destroying old delivery vehicles, including scrapping submarines, when the threat of exceeding the prescribed limit arose. However, on orders from President Reagan the U.S. Air Force commissioned last fall the 131st B-52 strategic bomber modified and equipped with cruise missiles. It was followed by yet another, and thus the prescribed limits were exceeded.

In this way the United States broke the barrier separating the parties to the agreement from an absolutely unlimited offensive arms race. This move is not only fraught with dangerous consequences but contradicts the logic of the negotiations and accords between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Geneva and Reykjavik.

As is well known, the Soviet Union brought to the Icelandic capital a whole package of major proposals. Among these was the proposal for the Soviet Union and the United States to pledge to remain within the bounds of the ABM Treaty for 10 years and strictly observe all its provisions. In other words not to test the space elements of an antimissile defense system in space, and to be satisfied with laboratory research and tests.

It was precisely the ABM Treaty which proved to be the stumbling block to an agreement in Reykjavik. The U.S. Administration wants "to push through" the SDI idea at all costs by expatiating on the need to neutralize nuclear weapons. The ABM Treaty, of course, impedes this.

Understanding the dangers of the unlimited development of strategic offensive weapons in conditions of the U.S. repudiation the SALT II treaty, and also of the transfer of the nuclear arms race into space, the Democratic majority in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress are trying to limit the military appetites of the Republican administration. The Senate Armed Services Committee, "rejecting the administration's attempt to broaden its interpretation of the ABM Treaty, voted against any tests which would infringe this treaty in its traditional understanding," THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved an analogous resolution. The Senate cut the administration's request for SDI funding from $5.7 billion to $4.5 billion in the next financial year, while the House cut it to $3.1 billion. Simultaneously the House repudiated the government's attempt to insinuate an amendment which would sanction the deployment in space in the near future of the first echelon of the notorious SDI. During the debate many congressmen advocated the "narrow" interpretation of the ABM Treaty. "Any tests within the SDI framework, whether of kinetic weapons or directed energy weapons systems, and their deployment in space will be a direct infringement of and a blow to the ABM Treaty. If we accept the logic of the ABM Treaty then we must oppose SDI," said R. Dellums, a member of the House of Representatives.

special resolution the House urged the administration to strictly observe the) of the SALT II treaty also, banning the allocation of funds in the next fiscal "for the deployment or the material and technical provision of any arms systems exceed the quantitative limits" established by this agreement. Thus the crats rejected the White House incumbent's argument that they are "tying the hands" ne administration's representatives at the negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union's policy is based on the necessity of sticking to both the spirit and letter of the Soviet-U.S. agreements concluded 15 years ago. It resolutely opposed U.S. Administration's infringement of the SALT II treaty and its aspiration to do with the ABM Treaty by developing [razvertyvaniye] its "Strategic Defense iative" program. "What is the biggest danger of SDI which we should know about? estroys the strategic stability, the arms race moves into space, and this fuels l more the arms race on earth," M.S. Gorbachev stressed recently at a meeting with ing people in Leninsk.

s characteristic that the growing worldwide struggle against the danger of war is g waged under slogans which include the following: "Yes to the SALT Process!"; "No ne 'Star Wars' Plans"; "Preserve the ABM Treaty!"

proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the Geneva negotiations to agree on the provisions of an agreement" on a number of major disarmament problems, including tegic offensive arms and strengthening the ABM Treaty, conform completely to the it of the documents signed in 1972.

ILOV ON 'MIGHTY MILITARY BUSINESS' FOR SDI

1520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0851 GMT 29 May 87

I: Who Benefits From It?" TASS headline]

erpts] TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

years ago, on 30 May 1985, the U.S. National Security Council adopted directive No outlining the aims and tasks of SDI. No matter what refinements Washington has ged in, and still is, in an effort to depict the SDI venture as the creation of kind of "defensive shield" intended to protect the United States from the mythical iet threat," it is now clear to everyone that U.S. strategists are seeking to turn into a potential theater of war and to acquire military superiority through e. But who benefits from this aggressive policy?

s well known that the White House, the National Security Council, and the Pentagon ership most certainly initiated the new direction in the arms race, and still are. s no less well known that the mighty military business of the United States, the es of military industrial giants such as "General Dynamics", "Rockwell", "McDonnel las", "Gruman", and "Aerojet-General" stood at the source of the policy for the lerated militarization of space. [passage omitted]

hundred U.S. firms and scientific organizations have already received over 1200 racts within the framework of the SDI program. Up to today, according to the data ne federation of U.S. scientists, the Pentagon has already concluded contracts for 'Star Wars" program for a total sum reaching almost $11 billion. [passage omitted]

There is indeed something symbolic in the fact that the development of the "ideas" that laid the foundations of the SDI program has directly or indirectly brought together most the varied forces of militarism and reaction -- from Pentagon hawks to ex-Nazi bosses. Expressing the interests and aspirations of the military industrial complex, the kings of arms, the inventors of SDI are still cherishing thoughts that they will manage to make the United States inviolable and thereby gain victory in a nuclear duel. These calculations are illusory but extremely dangerous. The SDI program is the main obstacle in the path toward a nuclear free world.

PRAVDA CITES HUNGARIAN CONVENTIONAL ARMS CURB PLAN

PM211559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 87 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Constructive Proposal"]

[Text] New York, 19 May -- The Hungarian delegation submitted the working document "Disarmament in the Conventional Arms Sphere" on Monday for discussion by the participants in the current 54th session of the UN Disarmament Commission. It gives a detailed account of the socialist countries' approach to this very important problem, which, together with the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, is an indispensable condition of ensuring international security.

It is essential first and foremost to cardinally reduce armed forces and conventional arms on the European Continent, where the two largest military groups, equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, confront one another, the document stresses. It points out that this is precisely the aim of the program put forward by the Warsaw Pact states in June 1986 addressed to all European states and also the United States and Canada.

The socialist countries note that all the proposed reductions would be implemented under the conditions of reliable, effective verification, including on-site inspection. For the purpose of carrying out this verification they propose the institution of an international consultative commission involving representatives of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and also interested neutral and nonaligned European states.

The socialist countries believe that the Convention on the Prohibition or Limitation of the Use of Specific Types of Conventional Weapons, opened to signature in 1981, is a concrete result of the international community's efforts to achieve disarmament in the conventional arms sphere. They stress the importance of as many states as possible, particularly those with the greatest military potential, becoming signatories to this convention and ratifying it.

LOGINOV EXPOUNDS ON SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

LD231907 Moscow International Service in Czech 1700 GMT 22 May 87

[Report on interview with Vadim Loginov, Soviet deputy foreign affairs minister, by Moscow weekly ARGUMENTIY I FAKTY, edition not specified; read by two announcers; first announcer speaks in Czech, second announcer speaks in Slovak]

[Text] [First announcer] First, the correspondent asked about the characteristic features of the forms and content of relations between the socialist countries in the current stage of development.

[Second announcer] Their chief specific feature is the fact that they are built while taking into account the multifaceted nature of the world of socialsim, Vadim Loginov stressed. Socialism is being developed in each country in keeping with its national, cultural, geographical, and even climatic peculiarities. We not only pay due regard to such specific features but also to the view of the world each of them holds along the path of building socialism.

During the first few years of the emergence of the people's power, the fraternal countries, naturally, adopted the only existing experiences of building socialism from the Soviet Union, Comrade Loginov went on. As a rule the basic aspects of such experiences were useful for all socialist states, but after they developed their own industry, when an effective economic and management apparatus was formed and when the leading parties had gathered political experiences and when, moreover, the authority of each of the socialist countries in the world arena had increased, the methods of automatic copying became unsuitable.

The new political thinking envisages that each fraternal country, which is guided by the general laws governing the building of socialism, proceeds in practice from its national and historical conditions.

[First announcer] In this connection the correspondent asked whether the socialist countries would not find themselves isolated within the framework of their own views on the building of socialism.

[Second announcer] One would like to hope that that state is already behind us, said Vadim Loginov. One has to say that its emergence was not an objective inevitability but a consequence of the fact that elements of dogmatism and subjectivism entered our mutual relations. Today it is clear that our further progress is impossible without an examination and understanding of each other's successes and failings. Let us take as an example restructuring in the Soviet Union. The path which we have now embarked on is nothing but a synthesis of experiences from building our society which we have already had in our country, as well as of those the other socialist states have gathered during their development. We look at their experiences through the prism of the conditions that are characteristic for our country. Yugoslavia, for instance, has good experiences from self-management of individual economic units. In our view, this is an essential factor of industrial democracy. However, we do not believe that the role of central planning should be reduced. The current local soviet elections confirm the fact that we follow with attention and due regard the practice of socialist construction in the other countries. In some constituencies they will take place on the basis of a new system. Voters will have the right to elect one candidate out of many who have been nominated.

[First announcer] Such examples show that the socialist countries have really begun a qualitatively new stage in their mutual relations. One has to ask, however, why such positive changes have not yet reached such an important body as CEMA

[Second announcer] There is no doubt that CEMA's work ought to be improved. CEMA came into being almost 40 years ago. At that time, the Soviet Union was the industrial mainstay of the overwhelming majority of the socialist states. It was their sole supplier of energy resources, raw materials, and equipment. Our guiding principle at that time was the sole correct principle. Today the situation is different. As a result of vigorous economic development during the postwar period, the CEMA member-state have become equal partners in all relations. Today the principle of mutual advantage is coming to the fore.

Of course, mutual assistance has not been withdrawn from the agenda of the day. For instance, when Poland found itself in a serious situation, the fraternal countries immediately rendered assistance to it. Or there is Vietnam, which has hardly revived following the heavy war. What kind of mutual advantage can one talk about at such times?

On the whole, however, the majority of the socialist countries associated with CEMA have been cooperating for a long time on a mutual beneficial basis. However, the mechanism that has come into existence in the course of many years does not correspond to new requirements. Trade turnover continues to be the main criterium of the effectiveness of out mutual cooperation.

And we ought to talk about industrial cooperation, without which a technological jump in the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA countries is not possible; a program which is to galvanize, among other things, the process of the restructuring of the activity of this organization. None of this will be easy. Restructuring within CEMA depends above all on the successful development of the member-countries themselves. The chief idea of restructuring is for the fundamental directions of cooperation to be worked out within the entire CEMA framework and for cooperation as such to be carried out on a comprehensive basis between individual branches and even between individual enterprises and organizations.

[First announcer] The correspondent of the weekly ARGUMENTY I FAKY asked Vadim Loginov to say something about the principles by which the socialist countries, acting in unity on the international arena, are guided.

[Second announcer] We can formulate them in brief as follows. The initiative of each country is vitally linked to the coordinated line of all these countries, which is worked out by taking into account the interests of the entire socialist world. Let us say that the struggle for nuclear disarmament is the most urgent task today. It includes regional tasks such as the reduction of confrontation in Europe. To achieve this aim would help to disengage the troops of the two groupings from the line of contact. This very idea, expressed as a nuclear weapons-free corridor, has been submitted by Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Bulgaria has come up with the idea of holding an ecological forum. Hungary is active in promoting the idea of broadening cultural exchanges. Poland has proposed a comprehensive plan to reduce arms and increase confidence in Central Europe. Romania is an active advocate of peace policy. Along with Bulgaria, it is the initiator of the proposal to create in the Balkans a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Cuba has submitted its own version of a proposal to resolve the problem of external indebtedness of the developing countries. Vietnamese comrades have been mapping out ways of resolving urgent problems in Southeast Asia.

Naturally, the constructive political steps taken by the socialist countries are subjected to examination on a number of occasions within the collective endeavor aimed at coordinating the joint foreign political line.

CEMA STANDING COMMISSION OPENS SESSION

LD262322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1301 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (TASS) -- A regular -- the 75th -- session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade opened here today. The results of the talks on concluding protocols on mutual supplies of goods between the CEMA member states, as well as the SFRY, in 1987 and progress in the implementation of these protocols are being discussed.

The participants in the session also examined the question of the further improvement in the organization of technical supply and the provision of spare parts for machinery and equipment, especially newly-created technology, between the CEMA member states.

It is also planned to discuss certain other questions of the development of cooperation between the CEMA member states in the field of foreign trade.

IZVESTIYA Cites Session

PM291452 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A routine session of he CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade was held in Moscow 26-28 May. Taking part were delegations from the CEMA countries and the SFRY and representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

The results of talks on the conclusion of protocols on reciprocal deliveries of goods between the CEMA countries and the SFRY for 1987 and the progress in implementing these protocols were discussed. It is planned to further increase commodity turnover in reciprocal trade among the CEMA countries. Here it is planned to increase at preferential rates reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment, especially specialized and coproduced machine building output, above all in those sectors that ensure the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Taking into account the great significance of the more efficient utilization of machines and equipment in the conditions of the intensification of the development of the CEMA countries' national economy, the commission examined the question of further improving the organization of technical servicing and spare part supplies for reciprocally delivered machines and equipment, especially new technology.

The session devoted great attention to questions connected with preparations for the Seventh UNCTAD Session. Other questions of the development of cooperation among the CEMA countries in the foreign trade sphere were also examined.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and mutual understanding.

A meeting took place between the foreign trade ministers of the CEMA countries and UNCTAD Secretary General K. Dadzie, in the course of which there was a useful exchange of opinions in connection with the forthcoming UNCTAD session.

Standing Committee Finishes

LD281307 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- A regular session of the Standing Committee for Foreign Trade of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) came to a close in Moscow today.

The three-day session was attended by delegations of CMEA member countries as well as of Yugoslavia, and by representatives of the international bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment bank.

A communique adopted at the close of the session envisages a further increase in CMEA countries' reciprocal trade turnover.

Much attention at the session was devoted to matters connected with preparation for the seventh session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

CEMA EXECUTIVE MEETING DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD040821 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) opened its 123rd meeting to discuss ways of streamlining the machinery of cooperation among the organization's members and putting new forms of their interaction to better use.

These goals facing the CMEA have been reaffirmed with fresh vigor by the latest congresses of the communist and workers' parties of fraternal nations and the November 1986 working meeting of the leaders of the communist and workers' parties of socialist countries in Moscow.

One of the more important ways of meeting the objectives is that of drawing production, science and technology organizations that are starting to form direct contacts with one another into the integration process and of creating joint ventures and international associations.

The meeting, which is of a working nature, will last for two days.

Difficulties Discussed

LD042111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The 123d sitting of the CEMA Executive Committee opened today in Moscow. On the agenda are matters relating to perfecting the mechanism for economic cooperation among CEMA countries. Over to commentator Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] That task has been placed before CEMA by the congresses of the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries in extremely stark terms. Accelerating the development of the CEMA member countries requires an increase in the efficacy of their cooperation as well, and one of the ways to this -- one to which enhanced attention is being devoted in the CEMA countries -- is the involvement of producers themselves in the integration processes and the creation of joint enterprises and international association. There are now already hundreds of enterprises and scientific and technical organizations in our countries with direct links, and dozens of them have formed joint associations. However, this has turned out to be not quite as simple as it seemed at first. I need only mention the fact that the CEMA countries had to work out considerable supplements to their national legislation in order to minimize the formalities needed to effect direct links. Those measures immediately made themselves felt. During a recent trip to Sofia I was told by one of the managers of the Bulgarian metal cutting machine factory association that they had no problems in getting together for an economic council in Sofia or Ivanovo, in sending off specialist on working trips or in discussing various technical matters. The Bulgarian association is part of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian Sofia-Ivanovo enterprise for the production of flexible automated systems. All the obstacles in the way of such cooperation have been cleared away. Numerous difficulties still remain, however, such as the difference in engineering traditions and in certain standards, norms, and demands. All this makes the volume of work considerably greater than expected. Difficulties have also arisen in determining prices for jointly-produced output: because of different raw material and labor costs, one and the same item are priced differently in different countries. All these issues have to be resolved.

Speaking at a meeting with the press today, (Zaslav Soukup), a representative of the CEMA Secretariat, noted that to bring about the transfer to profound scientific-technical and production cooperation and enhance the role played by direct links between producers themselves, the national-economic interests of the socialist states have to be organically bound up with the financial-autonomy interests of the labor collectives. At the present stage, this one of the main demands being made on the economic mechanism of socialist economic integration. The persistence with which the CEMA countries are tackling far from simple tasks iinspires confidence that, despite all the difficulties, the new economic cooperation mechanism as envisaged by the congress decisions, will be created.

CEMA HOLDS MARINE TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE

LD282314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 28 May 87

[Excerpt] A conference of representatives of the CEMA countries on issues relating to marine transport has been held in the Latvian town of Palanga. Here is a recording by our correspondent, (Vlas Norgeivo):

[Begin recording] [Norgeivo] The representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and our country worked out keynote documents for further cooperation in the comprehensive development and implementation of transportation links between the CEMA member countries. The Soviet delegation was led by Vladimir Ivanovich Tikhonov, deputy minister of the maritime fleet of the USSR.

[Tikhonov] The principal issue discussed was that of pursuring a coordinated policy in the sphere of developing transportation in each country in order, on the basis of an integrated program at a summit level economic meeting of the CEMA, to coordinate the actions of all departments responsible for water transportation to ensure the most economical, profitable, and stable transport links and to effect foreign trade exchanges between our countries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

CEMA COMMUNICATIONS PANEL MEETS IN DRESDEN

PM271159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Electrical and Postal Communications took place 13-15 May in Dresden. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and also the SFRY took part in it.

The commission summed up the results of activity in 1986 and discussed questions of developing scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of electrical and postal communications.

KULIKOV DELIVERS LENIN LECTURE AT MOSCOW MEETING

PM271311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Devoted to the October Revolution"]

[Text] A Lenin lecture "The October Revolution and Lenin's Teaching on the Defense of the Revolution" has been given at the staff headquarters of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The lecture was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

A report entitled "Lenin's Teaching on the Defense of the Revolution and its Embodiment in the Military Policy of Socialist Countries' Communist Parties" was given by Lieutenant General I.S. Lyutov, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

The speakers at the Lenin lecture were: Major General P.T. Kostadinov (Bulgarian People's Army), Major General R. Szeles (Hungarian People's Army), Colonel E. Golbs [name as published] (GDR National People's Army), Division General W. Szymlowski (Polish Army), Colonel M. Constantinescu (Romanian Army), Major General R.G. Kozlov (USSR Armed Forces), and Colonel J. Shmidt [name as published] (Czechoslovak People's Army).

In his closing speech Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov stressed that, united in the Warsaw Pact, our peoples and armies make a decisive contribution to defending the achievements of world socialism with their real successes in socialist building and in enhancing the combat readiness of their armies and navies; they are worthily continuing the task begun in October 1917.

4 JUN 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

OW040843 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0605 GMT 4 Jun 87

["Studio 9" program presented by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio; with Albert Ivanovich Vlasov, first deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee and doctor of historical sciences; Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY; and Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. The Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact countries, which ended its session at the end of last week, is an event of such seriousness and of such outstanding significance in international life that in our opinion it is necessary to devote a special "Studio 9" program to it.

A document on the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states was adopted in Berlin. A military doctrine is a document which determines the military policies and the concepts of a state, or a group of states, for a prolonged period. It is not a declaration aimed at affecting foreign countries or for propaganda purposes, but a statement of a concept by which the states are governed in their practical actions -- in this case, in the military sphere.

For a discussion of the events that took place, we have invited to "Studio 9" experts from the Soviet delegation who took part in the work of the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee: Albert Ivanovich Vlasov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and doctor of historical sciences; Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the board of NOVOSTI; and Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

It should be said that in the days following the adoption of the military doctrine, document, different currents became apparent in Western propaganda when commenting on this most important event.

On the one hand, the more serious organs of the press, the most serious observers, speak of the great importance of the event, about its long-range significance, and about the serious conclusions that must be drawn. But there are also those who beat the drum in the old way and who attempt to depict the event as little more than Soviet and Warsaw Pact propaganda.

Albert Ivanovich, what do you say about this?

[Vlasov] It should be noted that in general, the majority of foreign journalists understand the importance of the document which was adopted in Berlin -- the interrelation, I would say, of the communique on the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states and the Warsaw Pact members' military doctrine document. There is an understanding that these two documents combine mutual recognition and the growing interdependence of states in the contemporary world which demands new thinking and a new approach to the questions of war and peace, disarmament, the need to free oneself from the standard old approaches and notions of the international situation.

At the same time, of course, we should not discount those organs of the press which, following bad traditions, when they do not have convincing counterarguments, attribute initiatives of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries, and even statements in favor of disarmament from their own public -- congressmen, parliamentarians, political parties -- to the realm of propaganda. This action thus infuses the very word propaganda with a negative connotation. We have seen this on many occasions, and it has become, and I empasize this, a bad tradition of the opponents of disarmament.

Among the statements made and the appraisals given, which become more numerous in Western mass media with each passing day -- in the press, reputable journals, radio, and television -- there appears to be either a direct or indirect acknowledgement that it would not be correct to use old stereotypes to appraise the events of the world and the movement to a nuclear free world. This is very important. Because, you will remember, in both the document and in the communique there is a special point on this in which this tendency is reflected and which predicts a year in advance how the propaganda line in the West will develop in relation to the adopted documents. Without it, it is impossible to create a climate of trust, mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation. In other words, we must renounce the stereotype of enemy and move on to the stereotype of a partner. I mean the positive connotation of the word stereotype.

Because as social practice has shown, all attempts to spread anticommunist stereotypes simply contradict, I would say, civilized human relations in politics, and in all foreign relations matters.

[Zorin] Albert Ivanovich spoke about the reaction throughout the world. Valentin Mikhaylovich, I would like to ask you the following question: The sessions take place regularly. What is the qualitative value of the Berlin session, what did it bring, and why is it now causing such a widespread reaction throughout the world?

[Falin] Apparently a number of reasons are involved. First, because of the very critical moment at which the session took place. In the following weeks and months it should be decided whether it will be possible to stop the arms race. Will it be possible to slow down the rush of mankind toward the brink of the abyss or even extinction? If yes, then on what basis? If no, then what threatens all of the peoples? Not only the people of the United States and the Soviet Union, whose governments are undertaking the main talks, but all peoples, no matter where they are? I am not exaggerating. It is to some extent even a matter of political chronology. Americans themselves are paying attention to the question that should agreement not be reached by the end of this year, or at the very worst, at the beginning of next year, then the present administration will not be able to see the agreement through Congress.

[Zorin] Next year it will be paralyzed by the election campaign?

[Falin] Yes. It will be completely paralyzed by the election campaign and then internal reasons will push aside all concepts of sensible reasoning and totally different rules will enter into play.

For this reason alone there is a need to reach a determination. The second reason the Berlin session has such importance is that it took place after Reykjavik. Reykjavik was not simply a meeting. It was not even a meeting of the highest leaders of the USSR and the United States at a working level. It was a landmark in world development.

Third, and this, too, should be kept in mind to evaluate the significance of what was achieved in Berlin. This is actually stated in the text of the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states. What does the document begin with? In today's situation the significance of the correct understanding of the goals and intentions of states and military political alliances in the military sphere embodied in their military doctrines is growing. In order to end various speculations about the Soviet military threat, about the hostile intentions of the Soviet Union and its friends, the goals of the socialist countries have been stated very clearly in the document -- the short-, medium-, and long-range steps that they are prepared to undertake to ensure that these goals do not remain just that but become a reality. Also, the determination of the states to continue to adhere to the course of refusing to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the refusal to reach military superiority, and a readiness to limit the level of their Armed Forces to one sufficient for effective defense.

There are a number of other additional elements which, in my opinion, are particularly important because they have been loudly voiced precisely at this point. This is the demand which is expressed in the communique. A demand that the process of lowering the level of military confrontation -- that is the process of disarmament -- should be continuous, so that the states are insured against that which they encountered yesterday and the day before; namely, the agreement is reached. It acts for a very short time, if it comes in force in the first place. We already know of several examples when the Amerians did not ratify the treaties they signed. This is then followed by another round of the arms race, only because someone imagined that the previous agreements were bad, or because science and technology created new types of arms. If policies depend on military technology, then it should be said the world is in for a difficult time.

[Vlasov] There will be endless instability.

[Falin] Yes. Endless confrontation and instability will be the destiny of states and peoples.

[Zorin] Valentin Mikhaylovich, I wish to continue my question and ask you: What is new about the doctrine that was adopted in Berlin and how does it differ from previous one?

[Falin] You see, there has been so much speculation in the West about the previous doctrines that these speculations formed whole libraries. Basing their judgments on separate statements by individual military people -- marshals or sometimes colonels -- they attributed to us anything which the West found profitable to attribute.

[Primakov] These attributions were most often taken out of context.

[Falin] Well, this is the usual method we must get used to. By the way, they are not dropping this method now. In particular, there were assertions that the Soviet Union supposedly counts on victory in a nuclear war. Moreover, this thesis is used in the United States from time to time at the highest levels even now. They know perfectly well that this is a falsehood, but, nevertheless, find it necessary to continue it. About 30 years ago a book entitled "Military Strategy" and edited by Marshal Sokolovskiy was published in the USSR. I just want to remind you that Foy Kohler, the U.S. ambassador in the 1960's, after reading this book, recommended that the U.S. Government for the first time introduce an embargo on the export of pipes to the USSR. He based his judgment on an indication in the book of the important significance of pipelines for the strategic infrastructure of states. However, one can indeed interpret in this fashion literally anything, not to find the truth, but in order to justify one's own military doctrines which are incompatible with the interests of secure peace.

If we speak of significantly new features reflected today in the military doctrine document, I would list the following first: This is the first integral document to unify the aims and intentions, and the stage-by-stage methods to reach these aims and intentions in different spheres; to propose an instrument for coordinating the positions of the West and the East; and, at the same time, suggests the ways states can efficiently control the subjects of their agreement. In other words, the document answers all basic questions discussed for decades not only by experts, but also by the public.

[Primakov] Valentin Mikhaylovich, I would like to draw your attention to the following question: Many principles that you mentioned and are in the communique have already been stated. They are now linked with the military doctrine, and a military doctrine is a document of a special nature. It is used as a basis for practical military construction and preparations, and is being embodied in practical deeds. This is why I think that it is a qualitatively new feature.

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you pushed me toward a difficult question, which I would like to ask you. Valentin Mikhaylovich used the term sensible sufficiency [razumnaya dostatochnost]. How do you think this sensible sufficiency can be combined with the necessary military balance?

[Primakov] First, I would like to talk about sensible sufficiency. We first formulated the question in this way around the time of our party's 27th congress. It was a question of the possibility of sensible sufficiency. The issue is having sufficient means for reliable defense to guarantee reliable security of the country. Sufficient means, no more. By the way, I think this deprives those who want to tire us out economically in the arms race of many possibilities. Unfortunately, or perhaps not, for a long time we followed the United States in almost mirror-image fashion perhaps necessary at that stage. We played the game, with the United States making the rules, and we were catching up with them in many areas of the arms race. That is now being stopped by securing sufficiency of defense. That our party is dealing very seriously with both the protection of sovereignty, and reliable fighting efficiency, and so forth, is proved by the Politburo session, which resolved many questions in a resolute and timely way. Now, however, I would like to answer your question about the correlation between these concepts.

This is a very important question indeed because there are those who reason in the following manner: If there is sufficiency, what is parity for? Sufficiency, they sway, can be guaranteed without any parity. This is an incorrect way to put the question. I shall present several arguments in the dialectics of interaction, which I think have some significance. First, military strategic parity is imperative, as long as nuclear exist. At the same time, the political means to guarantee security take precedence at this stage, while parity exists. Second, the parity level should be lowered. This must be the main trend. Third, I think the qualitative assessment of parity comes to the fore in the condition of the principle of sufficiency, while the quantitative assessment still retains importance. The qualitative assessment lies in the fact that the inability of each side to avoid a reciprocal strike, which would cause unacceptable damage, becomes apparent. I am sorry, I am using the Western term, when I say unacceptable damage. They calculate the unacceptable damage as 60-percent destruction of industry and 30-percent loss of population. I think it is blasphemous to dwell on this matter. From my point of view, a 1-percent loss of population is already unacceptable.

However, let us use Western terminology on this occasion. The meaning of parity lies in the following: After delivering a first strike to the other side, neither side can avoid a reciprocal destructive strike.

There is, however, another point -- after the elimination of nuclear arms, and it is very important to emphasize it right now, deterrence should be implemented by international political and judicial means, by raising the role of the United Nations, the IAEA, and the space control organization and so forth, while military means should be based on sensible sufficiency for repulsing an attack. This formulation of the issue attests to the correlation of these concepts.

[Falin] Allow me to add another aspect. I sugguest we look at the military doctrine document. It states: Reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe should go down to the level at which no side, while securing its defense, would have any means whatsoever for a sudden attack on the other side or for undertaking any offensive operation.

[Primakov] This is a very valuable addition.

[Falin] In other words, the matter lies in the idea that states would have no material prerequisites for conducting an aggressive policy....

[Primakov, Vlasov, interrupting together] Nor the means.

[Falin] Nor the means, even if some undesirable events occur inside a country and -- this is not excluded -- a group with rather adventurist views on relations comes into power; it would not be able to realize these concepts in aggressive acts toward other countries and peoples.

[Primakov] Absolutely correct.

[Zorin] It is clear. Now, Albert Ivanovich, I would like to ask you the following question. Naturally, every Warsaw Pact country has its own military doctrine. What is the correlation of the united doctrine of the Warsaw Pact countries adopted in Berlin with the other doctrines of the member countries.

[Vlasov] I think this question has a certain sense. Every fraternal country has grown economically. They have formed political institutions, and accumulated their own economic and political experience. You will probably agree that every socialist country is able to develop independently. They can do it, naturally not on their own, but by constructing mutual relations with other fraternal countries based on internationalism. The dialectics of mutual relations of socialist countries at the current stage of their development consist simply of this fact. If we approach the document we are now discussing from this point of view, I think that we will see that this military doctrine has an international character, if I may put it this way. It reflects common aspirations and common wishes of fraternal socialist countries.

[Zorin] I want to continue the discussion and my question, and ask you to reply to the following question: The document has been adopted in Berlin and is being widely discussed. Nonetheless, it is simply an adopted document. What can and should follow to transfer all of this to a language of facts and specific actions? After all, a document is only a document.

[Blasov] I think we can find the answer in events that preceded Berlin. I have in mind Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Prague and Bucharest. The CPSU general secretary and the leaders of the fraternal countries made statements raising very important and interesting problems concerning both our bilateral relations and general problems of the socialist community and the situation in the world, in particular in Europe.

What should follow the adoption of these documents is an understanding of the current indisputable reality -- the inadmissibility of using military means for solving disputed international questions. This is probably the most important, and I think it is one of the elements of the new political thinking. Recognition of this reality by the West demands truly practical actions. After all, in the post-Reykjavik period, the West essentially has been given a second opportunity to decide a very important issue, namely' the elimination of medium-range missiles.

If this opportunity is missed it is difficult to forecast how the world will develop further. Obviously, it will develop in terms of an increasing arms race and instability.

It has already been said here, and I would like to draw our television viewers' attention to this once more, to those new points my colleagues spoke of when discussing the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member countries. It is not only filled with the dynamics of goals, tasks, and means, but also with new proposals. The Western press, as a matter of fact, focuses particular attention on the military doctrine's orientation and its ties with the solution, not only to questions of nuclear disarmament, but also limitation of conventional arms and reduction of armed forces in Europe. They propose a mechanism for resolving this issue, both the correlation of the two doctrines, their comparison, and the question of a balance of arms and armed forces.

The main thing is -- and this is particularly emphasized there in the doctrine -- that questions of imbalances and assymmetries that have formed in separate kinds of arms of the armed forces should also be an object of consultations. This includes a search for ways to eliminate the imbalances on the basis of reducing them where there is a preponderance, with the understanding that these reductions will lead to the establishment of increasingly lower levels. This is a very important point.

In other words, I would like to reiterate that in my opinion these specific actions by the West will be a verification, another verification, of their genuine desire for disarmament and peace, as they have recently often proclaimed. I think there have been sufficiently numerous statements about this from presidents, ministers, prime ministers, and so forth. In other words, we are waiting for specific steps by the West.

[Primakov] Now, comrades, let us imagine a purely hypothetical situation. Of course we hope that it will not be hypothetical, but let us talk about a hypothetical situation for now. The Warsaw Pact states have adopted a military doctrine. They have stipulated their attitude toward everything, toward practically all military questions. This will be translated into military planning and military construction. This is assured on our part, I am sure of this matter because we will not deviate from this. We will orient the training of our Warsaw Pact armies not toward initiating a nuclear war, of course, but toward restraining the military danger and ensuring reliable defense, not toward beginning any military activities, and so forth.

Take the West. NATO will sit down with us at the negotiating table and it will put its doctrine on this table. It will compare it with our doctrine and will also make it defensive. Many opportunities will appear for resolving specific issues, on reducing armed forces, and, naturally, conventional arms and conventional armed forces in Europe.

At the same time, this doctrine also proposes measures of confidence, verfication, and inspection -- the entire package of measures that can ensure stability.

f everything falls into place in this way, then, it seems to me, you will find a ive answer to your question in terms of the possibility that this doctrine can y be implemented. Unfortunately, we cannot expect the West to come to the iating table so easily, to adopt identical measures to those that we are proposing.

very wary now of the real picture concerning the talks that are being conducted us. On the one hand, everything is being done to show that the United States is aching the possibility of earnestly reaching an agreement on medium-range les, while, on the other hand, more and more new arguments against these ents are being presented. Besides, it is not just the United States that is this. Certain European countries are playing up to it, and are possibly even ing more Catholic than the Pope on this issue.

n] Now, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, in connection with what you have said, I would like k Valentin Mikhaylovich a question. Let us assume that Yevgeniy Maksimovich ssed a certain amount of optimism. Let us assume...

kov interrupting] A balanced optimism.

n] Very well, a balanced optimism. Well, let us hope that agreement on m-range missiles will be achieved as well as on operational and tactical les. But what are the chances -- not to mention guarantees -- that there will be ess, that agreements will be reached on strategic missiles, on the entire package is being discussed in Geneva?

n] Unfortunately, there are no such guarantees at present and it does not appear they will eventuate soon. I would like to draw attention to the fact that the ption of the other side, at the present moment, regarding military construction regarding military doctrines still does not in any way resemble or in any way cate readiness for a new thinking. These doctrines are rooted in past perceptions, the impression I get personally is that, at the official level, both Washington and mber of European countries are most unhappy with our most recent proposals.

gs would be easier for them, it would be easier for them to conduct their affairs, here were no such proposals.

sov] You remember the reaction of Western journalists at the news conference to response, your response, on the question of the Americans urging us not to raise issue of reducing operational and tactical missiles?

in] Yes, the talks held by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with Secretary of State tz in Moscow confirm this. To the Soviet proposal to eliminate operational and ical missiles with a range of over 500 km, the U.S. secretary of state responded by ng the Soviet leader not to do this but to adopt a completely different decision, ermit the United States to increase the number of these missiles in West Europe.

ail Sergeyevich had to spend a fairly long time to show the absurdity of this oach. Why increase the number of U.S. missiles if the Soviet Union is reducing its iles of this type to zero? The only thing the secretary of state agreed to do was nform the President and his allies, insofar as he had no instructions, to say yes his reasonable proposal.

But I wish to draw your attention to the following. I think there are grounds today for reminding you that at this stage the U.S. doctrine as such is not only vague in many instances, but is continuing in its main features the line that essentially gave rise to all of the ills, alarms, and concerns of the post-war period.

I quote the words of a very high-ranking U.S. military man, Admiral James Watkins, U.S. chief of naval operations. Speaking not just anywhere, but to the Senate Armed Services Committee, the admiral stated: We are talking about defense strategy. But this is a national position. We consider aggressive defense characterized by placing the forces at the frontlines and close to the enemy and the aggressiveness of our ships to be the best deterrent.

I would like to ask the admiral his views if such a deterrent were practiced by the Soviet Union and its allies.

[Zorin] Clearly the admiral would not like it.

[Falin] He would not like it. But my attention is drawn to the following situation: that this is taking place today. The United States, or at least its authoritative representatives who determine the action and concepts in utlilizing its Armed Forces, generally adopt positions that were formulated as far back as 1949-50. Consequently, when we compare our doctrines with the Western countries, we will have to look closely at the fine print [raskryt skobki] -- at what deterrent and defense mean -- so that the U.S. national defense posture does not turn out to be a preparation for an aggressive war.

I understand, as does everyone else, that agreement on medium-range missiles, on operational and tactical missiles with a range of over 500 km can be seen as only a stage, as a first step to other agreements on strategic missiles, to nonproliferation of weapons into space, the destruction of chemical arms, a deep reduction in conventional arms. To eliminate only some of the weapons while retaining others and, moreover, as NATO member countries now demand, to compensate the reduction of these arms by expanding the arms race in other spheres, is not the path which our side will adopt nor will agree to.

[Primakov] Nevertheless, Valentin Mikhaylovich, let us achieve agreement on medium-range missiles. It will be a tremendous impulse in the solutions to other questions, because for the first time in history an agreement will be signed on real reduction, and even physical destruction of the most contemporary means of waging war -- not the ones which became obsolete and are being replaced with new ones, but the most contemporary means of waging war. For the first time, verification may be implemented and both sides will be assured of the effectiveness of the agreement.

[Zorin, interrupting] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, I think you have convinced Valentin Mikhaylovich and that is why I wish to ask you another question. Obviously, when the documents were being adopted in Berlin, the primary aspects considered were Soviet-U.S. relations and problems, and the relations between the Warsaw Pact member countries and NATO, but apparently we must not distance ourselves from events in other areas of the world, the so-called regional conflicts. All of this is closely related and therefore my question to you is: What is the position of the Warsaw Pact military doctrine on so-called regional conflicts?

[Primakov] I, too, will give you a broad picture of the situation, or at least attempt to do so. First, the main thing now is the possibility of an agreement with the Americans. According to different estimates, together we have between 93-97 percent of nuclear missile means, and agreement to their reduction remains the most important element.

The conflicts are also extraordinarily important, because they could act as detonators which could blow up the world. There are active conflicts that are engulfed in flames, for example, the Persian Gulf -- the United States is building up its military presence. Iran and Iraq are waging an endless war. This war is creating conditions for greater and greater interference by the United States.

[Falin, interrupting] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, how can the conflict in the Persian Gulf be eliminated if the U.S. President as recently as 30 May declared that one of the aims of his policy is to oust the Soviet Union from the Persian Gulf and from this region in general?

[Primakov] Yes, this is most deplorable. It is most unpleasant to hear statements of this sort. But it stresses the precise need to eliminate this conflict insofar as the United States could not then use the conflict in its imperialist interest. Because, of course, it is not a matter of ousting the Soviet Union, for, after all, the Soviet Union has no military bases there and the United States will not manage to oust it politically from the Middle East nor from any other region for that matter; it is a question of a U.S. desire to quietly establish its presence there, to simply establish and expand its military presence there.

Now I would like to continue. The point is that it is mainly a Soviet-U.S. matter. Conflicts are of very great significance. The Warsaw Pact cannot be indifferent to the existence of conflicts. Does this mean that the Warsaw Pact is prepared to expand its influence, the influence of its military organization, to areas of conflict in various parts of the world? No. And in this the Warsaw Pact differs sharply from NATO. NATO doctrine, if it exists -- it exists but it is not declared, or so it seems to me -- is based precisely on NATO's desire to spread its influence to countries that are not members of this organization. The Warsaw Pact adheres to a directly opposite position.

The next point, to answer your question. Yes, the Warsaw Pact is interested in eliminating conflicts. This is why the question of conflicts is set down in documents of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in terms of the need to settle conflicts by political means.

[Zorin] Thank you. Another question for you, Yevgeniy Maksimovich. Were economic questions discussed in Berlin?

[Primakov] Naturally, they were discussed. These questions are of very great significance. They were discussed in terms of a need for economic security -- that is part of universal security -- and in terms of relations between the socialist countries, economic relations between socialist countries, and, primarily, between countries that are members of the CEMA network.

In connection with this, I would like to return to Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Bucharest. He spoke there at the 23 August machinery plant, and during his speech at a meeting of the workers council there, he expressed the quintessence of our approach to economic problems facing CEMA countries. What did Mikhail Sergeyevich say?

First he emphasized the need to intensify economic ties not only because of the wisdom of this, but because of its necessity as dictated by the present moment. In addition, he postulated the issue as follows: Theoretically there can be a dilemma -- either chiefly develop relations between us or develop relations with the West. But this is only a theoretical dilemma, because the West does not favor the development of such relations and because we especially need relations between the CEMA countries to strengthen our unity and for the development of integration.

But if there is only one path, then it must be placed in a realistic framework. Here Mikhail Sergeyevich mentioned one very acute issue. He said: We cannot turn our countries into dumps for goods that are not wanted by the West [ne idut na zapad]. In other words: We do not want it, you take it. [na tebe bozhe, chto nam ne gozhe]. I think it ought to be rephrased: Take it, they do not want it [na tebe bozhe, chto tam ne gozhe].

Of course, we cannot develop our goods exchange with the socialist countries on this basis. Mikhail Sergeyevich stressed this and I think he hit the bull's-eye on this issue. Further, of course, there should be economic cooperation. It should develop in new forms, in the form of direct contacts and direct ties between enterprises of socialist countries. In cases where both sides accept it, this should also take the form of joint companies that jointly carry out the production of various goods.

Naturally, all of these issues came up before the Political Consultative Committee session, and judging by everything, they enjoyed unanimous approval.

[Zorin] The Berlin documents are being treated as a sensation in the West. Today we have talked about their major significance while some in the West circumvent the essence of the question and intentionally present what was achieved in Berlin in a sensational way with the support of a certain preparatory campaign carried out before the meeting. Certain Western circles premeditatedly organized and cranked up a campaign of all kinds of speculation on the topic of divisions between Warsaw Pact member countries. In connection with this, the very possibility of adoption of any major decisions at the session was subject to doubt. Now insofar as these decisions were adopted, this is now being presented almost as something unexpected, as a sensation. Albert Ivanovich, will you give us your opinion on this issue?

[Vlasov] Well, that some Western propaganda and mass media organs have become used to portraying what they wish as reality is hardly new. We have encountered this on many occasions. One outline is characteristic of this. During a meeting with the press, we were asked the following question, specifically by the Western correspondents -- Americans, West Germans, and English: Tell us, what will be the new Soviet initiatives in Berlin? What new recommendations will the Soviet Union unilaterally make at the forthcoming meeting? Later, when we answered these questions, more specific questions followed concerning medium-range missiles in Europe, conventional arms, reduction of armed forces and arms in Europe, and a whole series of other problems.

It should be admitted that we were not just somewhat taken aback by this but surprised, too. We answered them frankly: Do you feel that there have been insufficient initiatives from our side? Let us measure these. So we compared the positions of the Soviet Union, the United States, and its NATO allies, and we compared innovative points in our policies with the approaches of the Western countries, including those of the United States.

As far as the various forecasts are concerned, they are essentially not realistic either in politics or propaganda -- at least that is how I would put it -- because these forecasts were based on very old methods when public opinion in the West was inflated by a certain negative content in relation to the Soviet Union and socialist countries. Here we encountered nothing new, but after the meeting -- and we observed the way the meeting unfolded, saw the interviews by Western journalists, saw how they worked, how they searched for information -- we saw that they gradually lost interest in the topic. It should be mentioned that as this was taking place, their mood was getting worse, because they simply did not know what other questions -- more lashing, more cocky -- to invent.

[Zorin] They had a different social order.

[Vlasov] Yes, a different social order. It was not corroborated, nor could it have been. Because on the way to Studio 9, I saw the foreign press reviews, and one of the papers wrote about the historical significance of the documents adopted in Berlin, about their historical significance. I think this assessment is justified. It is confirmed by the character of the document, its innovativeness, and those problems about which we spoke today. Of course we could not touch on all the problems. It is much too broad and wide. For weeks and months to come these questions will be duscussed in various political circles, political discussions, and in the mass media as well. I think that such an appraisal is justified.

[Zorin] Thank you. I think what has been said here will be confirmed in the forthcoming period. The Soviet Union and its allies have taken a new constructive step -- a step which will significantly influence the development of the political process in the world.

Our time on the air has ended. It is left to me to thank you for participating in today's talk, for sharing your thoughts and impressions on the work of the Political Consultative Committee...

[Primakov, interrupting] Unfortunately, there was insufficient time to share the impressions.

[Zorin] Well, in part, let us say. I wish to thank our television viewers for their attention. Until we meet again here in Studio 9. Thank you.

GERASIMOV HOLDS FOREIGN MINISTRY NEWS CONFERENCE

Geneva 'Disagreements'; Gulf

LD041736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Today a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow. They have been informed about the fact that at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, the first joint project of the treaty has been drafted by the group working on medium-range missiles. It registers not only the points on which both sides agree, but also the points on which there are divergences. The latter have arisen, first, because the U.S. side would like to redevelop medium-range missiles into other types of weapons rather than scrap them. Second, the U.S. side does not wish to start on the elimination simultaneously with the USSR. It wishes to do it later. The third disagreement is connected with the problem of deploying or not deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Alaska.

Despite the disagreements -- in the opinion of Comrade Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who led the briefing -- this project is the basis for advancing toward an agreement.

Touching on the strained situation in the Persian Gulf, he stated that the Soviet Union advocates the idea of uniting the efforts of the international community in order to ensure peace, security, and stability in this region. Unfortunately, as the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted, there is another point of view in the world. According to it, the situation in the Gulf is being used in order to build up the one-sided presence there of the United States. There are plans to get the NATO allies of the United States and Japan to join in this build-up.

A range of questions put by journalists to the spokesman concerned the flight of Rust, an FRG citizen. Answering these questions, the Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed hope that this flight will not have negative consequences for USSR-FRG relations. The FRG Government, he said, assessed Rust's action as unfortunate.

FRG Pilot's Motives

LD041335 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The investigation currently under way into the incident involving West German citizen Mathias Rust should give answers to emerging questions, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a briefing here today.

There were three versions why Rust did it. One was his desire to assert himself.

Another was that he was not alone, and that the action was undertaken with an accomplice for more serious purposes.

The third version was that the Cessna company conceived all that for advertising purposes.

"I hope," Gerasimov said, "that Rust's flight would have no negative consequences for Soviet-West German relations.

The West German Government, in my view, correctly assessed the incident as regrettable.

At the same time, remarks made by a West German military figure who called on West German pilots to learn from Rust cannot but complicate the situation relating to the incident."

Talks With USIA's Wick

LD041427 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- "We attach great importance to developing Soviet-American relations in general and bilateral exchanges in particular, which are now carried out on the basis of the bilateral agreement signed at the Geneva summit in November 1985," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a briefing here today.

He made the remarks in connection with the visit to Moscow by Charles Wick, head of the U.S. Information Agency.

"We hold," Gerasimov said, "that exchanges between countries should be directed at giving the public objective information, rather than instigating fear and suspicion."

We stress this idea during discussions with Charles Wick.

We hope, therefore, that his visit will promote mutually beneficial cooperation, improve knowledge about our two countries' values and accomplishments and ultimately result in greater trust."

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES U.S., FRG DELEGATIONS

PM290955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS REPORT: "Moscow Guests"]

[Text] On 25 May, L. N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, met with a delegation from the American Center of International Leaders. It is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations.

The guests were told of the work which has been launched in the Soviet Union on the acceleration of socioeconomic development, restructuring, and the democratization of society. It was noted that the Soviet Union sincerely advocates the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, the setting up of mutually advantageous cooperation, and the establishment of trust and respect for each other's letitimate interests. The members of the U.S. delegation noted the usefulness of the talk that had taken place and the need to intensify dialogue and improve the atmosphere in relations between the USSR and the United States.

On 26 May, L.N. Tolkunov received a delegation from the Kh. Zaydel [name as published] Foundation (FRG).

A talk took place during which the guests were told of the activity of the USSR supreme organ of state power in the process of restructuring and the democratization of the country's life, of the Soviet state's foreign policy initiatives, and of the potential for the development of bilateral Soviet-West German relations.

U.S. CLAIMS PAPERS ON SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES 'FORGED'

LD041507 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 4 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin:

At a special briefing on June 2 the U.S. State Department presented to newsmen three documents described as being "forged papers". The memorandum from President Reagan to the U.S. secretary of state, secretary of defence and CIA director dated March 10, 1983 deals with the forming in Latin America of a permanent inter-American peace force to ensure collective security so as to combat communism. A letter from Marion Barry, the mayor of Washington, addressed to a certain "Jack" says that the USA is actively interfering in Haiti's internal affairs, supporting a number of political figures with money.

The third document, which is ascribed to "Zaire's intelligence services", says that the USA is training in Zaire commandos for support for the South African regime and subversive activities in the African states.

We cannot determine who is responsible for the appearance of these "forged papers", said Cathleen Bailey, U.S. assistant secretary of defence for intelligence and research, who conducted the briefing, trying to persuade newsmen that such papers had never come either from the President or Mayor Barry, or the Zaire Government. Nevertheless she was trying to dish to the newsmen her own version of the notorious "hand of Moscow" allegedly involved in that affair.

It has become a custom with Washington to lay the blame on the Soviet Union for everything which runs counter to the U.S. interests. Yet it shall be noted that the information contained in the presented papers is by no means secret. Thus, in particular, the struggle against communism in Central America, support for the anti-communist forces in all parts of the world without exception are the basis of the notorious "Reagan doctrine". As far as Haiti is concerned it is apt to recall here an excerpt from the statement prepared by Elliot Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, of the subcommittee for the affairs of the Western Hemisphere under the House Foreign Affairs Committee dated February 25, 1987. It says in black and white that some funds (for aid to Haiti, TASS correspondent's note) will also be used for the development of actions jointly with non-governmental organizations...

By 1988 Haiti intends to get a newly elected civilian president and the small programme for military assistance proposed by us will help strengthen military support for democracy.

The information from the "Zaire forged paper" coincides with the reports in the American newspapers WASHINGTON POST and CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR to the effect that the United States has at present drawn up on a preliminary basis an agreement with Zaire on putting into a working order the air force base in Kamin (Shaba Province). The deal planned, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stressed late in March, is connected with the U.S. assistance to the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] grouping armed and trained by the CIA. There is reliable information to the effect that Kamin is already used for airlifting weapons to the UNITA forces, the newspaper said.

RL, RFE TASKED WITH ANTIRESTRUCTURING PROPAGANDA

PM041521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Alekseyev and V. Valentinov: "New Recipes in the Old Kitchen, or How Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe Are Struggling Against Restructuring in the USSR"]

[Text] The process of restructuring of our society and the expansion of democracy and openness are provoking active interest abroad, leaving almost no one indifferent. Restructuring gladdens our friends, who see it as yet another manifestation of the stability and dynamisim of the Soviet system. But there are also circles abroad which are observing what is happening with feelings of ill-concealed hatred, bitterness, or else even simply dread.

Radio Liberty [RL] and Radio Free Europe [RFE] also display a kind of interest in what is currently happening in the Soviet Union. These radio stations were created by the CIA and operate with U.S. intelligence money. And U.S. intelligence, as they say, calls the propaganda tune.

Recently new notes have sounded in the activity of these radio stations -- connected very directly swith events in the Soviet Union. The force of action can be judged by the force of resistance -- this law is not only true in physics. The radio stations' U.S. bosses realized that the restructuring under way in the Soviet Union is primarily a restructuring of thinking and a change in people's awareness. Tremendous changes have also occurred in the activity of the USSR's mass media, and their material has become much more pointed, interesting, and effective. Even the West is noting the new approach in our country to negative phenomena and the desire to investigate them thoroughly and draw the necessary conclusions for the future.

People at CIA headquarters in Langley and even in the highest echelons of the U.S. Administration are seriously alarmed by this. USIA Director C. Wick, one of the chief ideologists of U.S. right-wing circles, recently stated in one of his speeches: "Moscow has now captured the world's attention. The spirit of the Free World, its contemporary life, and its prospects of future security are in jeopardy." M. Forbes, chairman of the Council for International Radio Broadcasting and direct boss of RL/RFE, recently made an appeal in the U.S. Congress to neutralize the effect of the restructuring on world public opinion and to try to sow doubt among Soviet people as to the realism of our plans. He said: "Virtually every day we read in the newspapers about the staggering changes in the Soviet Union. Enough!" He resolutely demanded that RL show "skill in imposing its own interpretation of events," and in conclusion he began persistently to ask Congress to increase appropriations for RL/RFE activity in 1988.

Representatives of the CIA, the State Department, and USIA have demanded that the RL/RFE leadership make serious changes in the character and forms of their broadcasts to the USSR and reorient them to take account of the changes that are occurring in the Soviet Union. Otherwise the radio stations' activity, they believe, will be absolutely ineffectual.

Now the very words "restructuring" and "openness" are causing dismay at RL/RFE -- and no wonder: They raze to the ground the hackneyed allegations about the "closed nature" of Soviet society. [paragraph continues]

The radio stations' leadership believes that restructuring must be combated, since it is the instrument designed to lend powerful impetus to the ongoing development of the whole of the Soviet system, its economy, and its sociopolitical structure and to make the ideals of socialism even more attractive throughout the world.

So how has RL decided to combat restructuring? All those masters of disinformation realize that it is futile to attack restructuring "in general." For this reason, their leading thesis is that restructuring in the USSR is "limited" and "inconsistent" in nature, and indeed that Soviet people in general cannot do the most important thing: create an efficient economy, on the Western model, of course, without changing their social system. To this end they try to appeal to those people who for one reason or another do not like the restructuring -- bureaucrats, bribe-takers, those who like to live well at the state's expense, slackers, and their ilk -- and try to excite and arouse dissatisfaction in them.

Of course, the radio station believes that it is now impossible for the RL/RFE correspondents and analysts to vie with the Soviet mass media in operational efficiency in throwing light on the USSR's internal life. For this reason they comment on the reports of our press, radio, and television, trying to "prove" that "socialism is discredited and that the CPSU's authority among the people is decreasing." RL has its own appraoch to events such as, for example, the accident at the Chernobyl AES, which it said proves the "USSR's incredible backwardness in the sphere of nuclear technology." It never occurs to the radio saboteurs that the Communist Party's strength and high prestige among Soviet people lie precisely in truth, in the healthy spirit of criticism, in the sober appraisal of what has been achieved, and in the ability to admit errors and draw the correct conclusions from them.

Recently CIA consultants specializing in social psychology recommended to the RL/RFE leadership that they plan their programs in a much more varied fashion and pay maximum attention to aiming radio broadcasts at specific national, age, religious, and professional groups of listeners, and primarily at young people -- the aim being to awaken and cultivate the seeds of spiritual aridity in our young people. By trying to show in their broadcasts that "youth is always in opposition to the older generation," they cherish the hope of enlisting our new generation in their own reserves.

The West, harboring open disdain for other nations and ethnic groups, feels particularly vividly what a tremendous achievement the real friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union is. Even the RL/RFE leaders are forced to admit tht "there is, unfortunately, no organized nationalist movement in the USSR capable of further development." For this reason, according to CIA instructions, one of the most important RL/RFE tasks is to increase the number of broadcasts in the languages of the USSR's peoples, to help provoke anti-Russian sentiments among the other nations and ethnic groups, and to this end special attention must be paid to the Soviet Union's Central Asian and Baltic regions. Restructuring is seen as a danger to "national traditions." What do they mean by "traditions"? Corruption, a money-grubbing attitude, and other negative phenomena, which our people are resolutely combating at the present time.

It is not superfluous to recall that none other than one of the founders of the CIA, A. Dulles, called for the active use of nationalism to undermine the Soviet Union. Any slackening of attention to international education plays right into the hands of socialism's enemies. Recent events in Kazakhstan attest to this.

The U.S. special services' instructions to the RL/RFE state: "Communism is not concerned about a person's inner world. It aims to level down the human personality and make the individual simply an executor of somebody else's will. Therefore talk about God falls on beneficial ground around here." Not only RL/RFE, but also VOA and the BBC are stepping up their work to propagandize the ideas of "the struggle for freedom of religion in the USSR." Moreover these radio stations' broadcasts are propagating with increasing frequency not only traditional beliefs but also various kinds of sects fashionable in the West which preach neomysticism, and also extreme anticommunist religious groupings.

Such is the kitchen of disinformation.

An equals sign has never been placed in the USSR between ideological struggle and psychological warfare. We are in favor of honest ideological competition, which promotes the growth of mutual understanding among peoples. The West has departed from this open struggle, putting its trust in ideological sabotage and psychological warfare operations. The aim? It was clearly expounded by former CIA Director R. Helms: "We have always striven to stimulate the evolution of the peoples of communist countries and to inculcate in them our way of life." No more and no less.

YEVTUSHENKO TOURS U.S., NOTES IMPACT OF GLASNOST

PM040805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[V. Sukhoy report under general heading "Roundup of PRAVDA Correspondents' Reports for 22 May": "United States: 'Glasnost' Has Opened a Chink"]

[Text] More than 27 public appearances -- this is the "statistical result" of the 2-month tour of the United States by Soviet poet Ye. Yevtushenko.

He visited many states, took part in an antiwar poetry evening at Berkeley (California), and replied to radio listeners' questions in studios in Louisville (Kentucky) and St Paul (Minnesota). His new book "Almost Last" ["Pochti Naposledok"] has been published by Henry Holt and Company in New York, and the U.S. Academy of Art and Literature made the Soviet poet an honorary member.

"During my previous visits to America," Ye. Yevtushenko told me, "I noticed that the organizers of poetry readings preferred me to just read poetry and say nothing. Now all this has radically changed. I was asked to speak as much as possible, to answer numerous questions about what is happening in our country today. The interest in restructuring is enormous. 'Glasnost' is the second Russian word after 'sputnik' which is not translated and yet understood by everyone. Our 'glasnost,' as it were, has opened a chink in the wall of alienation that was built over many years."

PRAVDA CITES ZHAO ZIYANG ON EAST EUROPE VISIT

PM041753 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Interests of Developing Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun — Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, left Beijing today for a tour of a number of European socialist countries. He will pay official friendly visits to Poland, the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Speaking at the airport, Zhao Ziyang said: We note with satisfaction the great progress which has been achieved in the PRC's relations with these socialist countries in recent years. The efforts undertaken by the European socialist countries with a view to achieving the relaxation of international tension, disarmament, and dialogue are very impressive. During meetings with the leaders of these states, questions of bilateral relations will be discussed and an exchange of views on international problems of mutual interest will take place.

The Chinese leader noted that he would like to acquaint himself with the achievements of the peoples of these countries in the development of the economy and in economic reforms. Zhao Ziyang expressed the hope that his visit will contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding and trust between China and these countries and to an expansion of bilateral cooperation.

ORC MEETING IN PRC ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD011246 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing June 1 TASS — Ministers of the Organisation of Railways Cooperation, ORC, ended their 15th session here today. It was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, China, the DPRK and Czechoslovakia. A representative of Yugoslavia's Federal Committee for Transport and Communications had a status of an observer.

The session focused on a wide range of issues connected with the ORC activities in railway and road traffic, as well as motorways. A protocol was signed to promote further extension of mutually beneficial cooperation in international passenger and freight traffic, in developing priority areas which were endorsed earlier, in enhancing the practical value of joint scientific and research work in ORC and business contacts with other international organisations. A programme was endorsed to speed up the introduction of automation in railway transport.

Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy premier of China's State Council, met with the participants in the session.

HONORARY DOCTORATES PRESENTED TO PRC ACADEMICS

PM050821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Savenkov report under rubric "Weekend Reports From Our Correspondents": "Planting Seeds in Field of Friendship"]

[Text] O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the PRC, has presented honorary doctorates from the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University to Chinese literary specialists Ge Baoquan and Ye Shuifu.

Congratulating the Chinese professors, O.A. Troyanovskiy noted their major contribution to the development of literary studies, the popularization of Russian and Soviet literature in China, and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and PRC peoples. Like the genuine masters they are, each of them expressed himself and made a unique contribution toward bringing together the two languages, cultures, and peoples.

Ge Baoquan has been "sowing the seeds of the reasonable, the good, and the eternal" for more than 50 years now. Having arrived in Moscow in 1935 as correspondent of the newspaper DAGONGBAO and a number of progressive Shanghai journals, he felt even then the great vitality of Russian and Soviet literature. In his own words, the translation of their best works became his life's work. Ge Baoquan has penned more than 50 books. They include "Conversations About the Soviet Union" and "Conversations About Soviet Literature." Many of his works provide an analysis of how the works by A. Pushkin, I. Turgenev, L. Tolstoy, N. Goncharov, and A. Chekhov were implanted in Chinese soil. Generations of Chinese readers became familiar with the works of A. Blok, T. Shevchenko, and M. Gorkiy through his translations. His favorite work covers A. Pushkin's selected poems and tales. Five volumes of his selected translations are now in print.

Ye Shuifu's 45 years of creative work have yielded remarkable fruit. He started studying the Russian language at evening classes in 1938. At that time, those who wanted to learn Russian were dubbed "Reds." In 1942 he started testing his abilities by translating works of literature and articles of literary criticism. Ye Shuifu brought works by M. Gorkiy, A. Fadeyev, B. Gorbatov, and other Soviet authors to Chinese readers' attention. He is also famous as an authoritative critic. His works include "Great Forces in Soviet Literature," being the prose of the first 10 years after the October Revolution. The Soviet people highly value his public activity as a member of the Sino-Soviet Literature Society Central Board.

Ye Shuifu: "Why am I happy? Moscow University is one of the centers of world science. Why am I embarrassed? For many years I have worked on editing, translating, studying, and popularizing Soviet literature. Surely, my contribution is too modest?"

Ge Boaquan: "Everyone knows Moscow University -- the major Soviet VUZ, with a long and glorious history. The honorary doctorate is an honor not only for me but also for all the Chinese people."

U.S. DEPLOYS F-16S AT MISAWA AIR BASE IN JAPAN

LD032043 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo June 3 TASS -- Five F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers arrived at the U.S. Air Base Misawa in the north of the Japanese island Honshu. These fighter-planes are included in the second squadron consisting of 25 aircraft which will be deployed at Misawa by the end of July.

27 F-16 aircraft capable of operating against the USSR, DPRK and PRC have already been deployed at the base. Their deployment on Japanese territory was started in 1980 in accordance with the Pentagon's plans to achieve nuclear superiority in the western part of the Pacific. Under these plans, there must be ten "trident" atomic submarines in the Pacific by the year 2000. Ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet are fitted out with "Tomahawk" sea-based missiles. These nuclear weapon systems are supplemented with B-52 strategic bombers stationed on Guam and with F-16 fighter-bombers deployed in the south of the Korean peninsula and in Japan.

Command centres from which the U.S. Command intends to "supervise" nuclear conflict are situated in Japan in addition to nuclear delivery vehicles.

ARMY PAPER NOTES SERIES OF U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISES

PM021123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 87 First Edition p 3

["Military-Political commentary" by V. Vinogradov: "Militarist Production Line"]

[Text] In Hawaii a new -- Pacific -- U.S. command has been set up. Henceforth U.S. ground forces serving in the Hawaiian and Japanese islands will be subordinate to it. Let us note that U.S. air and naval forces operating in this vast area had already unified their command structures. According to Pentagon strategists, all this is to considerably increase the "efficiency and combat capability" of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Asian-Pacific region.

Among the honored guests at the opening ceremony was a very large and impressive delegation from the Land of the Rising Sun headed by General M. Ishii, chief of staff of the Ground Forces. But, as it turned out, attendance at the ceremony was not the main reason for the trip to the Hawaiian islands by the large detachment of Japanese officers. The day after this event they joined in the start of the U.S.-Japanese command staff exercises code-named "Yamasakura-12." For 10 days, almost till the end of May, staff officers from the two countries will coordinate tactics and operational plans for collaboration between U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces in the Far East region in the course of these war games.

"Yamasakura-12" is another link in the militarist chain of Japanese-U.S. and U.S.-Japanese military exercises and maneuvers which the Pentagon is so intensively forging together with Japan's Defense Agency. Thus only a few days before the beginning of the present staff games, large-scale joint U.S. and Japanese Air Force maneuvers had finished in the region of the Japanese Misawa base on the island of Honshu. On the Japanese side F-15 "Eagle" interceptors and E-2C "Hawkeye" radar reconnaissance planes were used and on the U.S. side F-16 fighter-bombers, capable, as is well known, of carrying nuclear weapons on board.

eover, in addition to the U.S. F-16's stationed at Misawa, the U.S. military command nsferred subunits of these planes across the ocean to participate in the maneuvers, s rehearsing elements of a strategy for rapid deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in the East in the event of a so-called "state of emergency" arising there.

ording to the Pyongyang newspaper NODONG SINMUN, the main aim of these maneuvers was rehearse joint operations by U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces to deliver a "nuclear st strike against the DPRK and other Asian countries." As is well known, the tagon has created on the Japanese islands an infrastructure making it possible to ediately accept nuclear weapons and use them in combat. Thus, according to the nario for these maneuvers, the U.S. Air Force, naturally, "carried out the strike." Japanese fighters were tasked with providing a "practical combat escort" for the S. Air Force nuclear delivery vehicles. Such provocative actions, the newspaper esses, threaten peace and security in the Far East, lead to an increased nuclear eat in the region, and draw Japan into implementing U.S. imperialism's aggressive ategy in the Asian-Pacific region.

deed, Washington is assigning an ever-increasing role both to Japan itself and also its "Self-Defense Forces" in its aggressive plans. During the course of masakura-12" the Pentagon and the Japan Defense Agency are rehearsing collaboration but this time between ground forces -- between the two countries in the Far East. en come new militarist demonstrations planned for the beginning and middle of June. rst U.S. and Japanese warships will conduct antisubmarine exercises in the Sea of pan, and then U.S. Marines and Japanese Navy ships will rehearse landing operations Okinawa.

us as though on a military production line, joint maneuvers and exercises involving e participation of U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces succeed one another. This markedly mplicates the situation in the region of the Far East, where people want to live in ace and good-neighborliness, and not in conditions of military confrontation.

S. SUBMARINE 'BUFFALO' LEAVES YOKOSUKA PORT

040634 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 4 Jun 87

ext] Tokyo June 4 TASS -- The U.S. nuclear powered submarine Buffalo left yesterday e Japanese port of Yokosuka, the biggest U.S. naval base in the Far East, where she ayed since May 28. According to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN AGENCY, the submarine d on board Tomahawk cruise missiles which can be fitted out with nuclear warheads. already happened in such cases, the U.S. command did not deem it necessary to notify e Japanese side whether the submarine had nuclear weapons on board or not.

PAN FOLLOWS U.S. LINE OVER EXPORTS TO E. BLOC

040801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 87 Second Edition p 5

Commentator's Column" by Igor Latyshev: "To the Detriment of Good-Neighborliness"]

ext] Tokyo -- The U.S. Administration recently attacked the large Japanese chine-building company Toshiba Kikai, accusing it of having violated certain bans on e export of "strategic commodities" to the Soviet Union and other socialist untries. Corresponding pressure was also exerted against Japanese Government circle.s

The question was even specially raised by the U.S. during Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Washington.

It was also reported that the Japanese authorities, in an attempt to divert Washington suspicion from themselves and show their devotion to the U.S. ruling circles' anti-Soviet course, sanctioned police raid on the Toshiba Kikai central office and subsidiaries. It is not clear what the searches revealed. Nonetheless, the Japanese Trade and Industry Ministry, clearly with one eye on Washington and obviously counting on winning its favor, adopted a decision prohibiting the Toshiba Kikai company from exporting its output to "communist bloc countries" for 1 year. At the same time another major Japanese trading copany — Itochu Shoji, which acts as middleman in trade talks between individual Japanese companies and Soviet trade organizations -- was also punished. The government has also taken measures to tighten control of exports to the socialist countries.

Attention is also drawn to another aspect of these events, namely the stubborn desire of the U.S. authorities and the monopolies behind them to "squeeze" their competitor-allies and weaken their positions in world markets at all costs. One lever for exerting such pressure is to refer to the "strategic danger" of trade with the USSR and to impose sanctions against companies — be they in Japan or West Europe -- which, even on the basis of purely commercial motives, cooperate with the Land of the Soviets. We recall, for instance, the recent episode with the Norwegian concern Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk, which closed a deal with Soviet foreign trade organizations. This deal, Washington immediately stated, could, you see, be exploited by the USSR to "expand the capacity" of machine tools acquired in Japan.

The Tokyo Trade and Industry Ministry's decision is a manifestation of Japanese Government circles' unfriendly attitude to the Soviet Union. It attests to the Japanese authorities' desire to continue to pursue a course which will essentially sacrifice both the interests of its own country's business circles and the general aspiration of our peoples to strengthen good-neighborliness. It also attests to Tokyo's intention to continue to toe the Washington foreign policy line — a line that is hostile to peace and international cooperation, and is aimed at undermining Soviet-Japanese trade links and maintaining a spirit of rivalry, hostility, and confrontatation in interstate relations.

Continues 'Shrill Campaign'

LD031527 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo June 3 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin reports:

The Japanese authorities are busy whipping up a shrill campaign around the supplies of products of the mechanical engineering company "Toshiba Kikai" to the Soviet Union and play up to Washington's attempts to give an "international scope" to the dirty campaign to discredit Western firms' trade ties with the USSR.

The Japanese police sent its three officials to Oslo to coordinate the probe into the sale to the Soviet Union of milling machines with numerical programmed control and computers to them, which allegedly beefed up the Soviet Navy, KYODO TSUSHIN reports.

Police officials argue that "Toshiba Kikai" purchased from the Norwegian company "Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk" a numerical programmed control system installed it in its machines and sold them to the USSR in violation of the ban by the notorious coordinating committee for control over exports to the socialist countries.

According to the "TOKYO SHIMBUN," back a year ago Japan's International Trade and Industry Ministry launched an inquiry into "Toshiba Kikai"'s trade contacts with the Soviet Union on the strength of a report by a senior official from the Japanese company "Wako Koeki" and arrived at the conclusions that there were no facts of incompliance with the committee's requirements. However, since late last year till March this year the United States has repeatedly demanded that Japan take respective measures against "Toshiba Kikai."

In bowing to gross pressure from overseas the ministry conducted the second inquiry and found the company "guilty" of violating restrictions on trade with socialist countries.

Japan's business community shows sympathy with "Toshiba Kikai," the local press points out. Japanese businessmen say that the unbridled campaign of harassment is just a part of the iceberg. They draw attention to the fact that the United States spearheaded its attacks on large Japanese companies earlier as well, among them on "Hitachi," "Mitsubishi" and "Fujitsu" engaged in producing electronic industry products.

Meanwhile, "Toshiba Kikai" is a subsidiary of the major electronic concern "Toshiba." It is not fortuitous, therefore, that a bill on imposing an embargo on the import of the "Toshiba" products was submitted to the house of representatives of the U.S. Congress.

This concern, like many other Japanese producers of electronic industry products, constantly forces its U.S. rivals out of the world market, who, as one can see, employ most foul means in the keen competition.

PRAVDA CALLS JAPANESE 'SPY MANIA' 'SMOKESCREEN'

PM011011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 87 Second Edition p 6

[Article by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov under the "Our Commentary" rubric: "Smokescreen"]

[Text] It must be noted that flare-ups of anti-Sovietism and waves of spy mania are becoming as frequent a phenomenon in Japan as volcanic eruptions and underground tremors. Actually, they can scarcely be considered to be as unpredictable or inexplicable. Heart-rending cries of "the Russians are coming!" or "Reds under the bed!" resound at precisely those moments when those in power need them. Now the Japanese special services have run off their feet seeking out "criminals" among the industrial and commercial firms which deal with the Soviet Union or pursuing alleged Kremlin agents who they claim are encroaching on the secrets of the U.S. military bases. Why have they needed this fog of hostile slander?

First, the new flare-up of spy mania has obviously been undertaken as a kind of artillery softening up before resubmitting to parliament the notorious "state secrets law." The bill has already frequently generated stormy objections. The opposition parties and democratic public rightly fear that this law could become an instrument for suppressing dissidents, for reprisals against opponents of the country's militarization and its dragging into U.S. global nuclear strategy.

Second, the anti-Soviet pandemonium over military secrets allegedly stolen from U.S. bases in Japan is designed to divert public attention from other revelations highly unpleasant for the government. It is a case of recently published 20-year-old documents attesting that there is a secret agreement between the United States and Japan on the unimpeded importation of U.S. nuclear weapons onto Japanese territory. Even before few people doubted that Washington had been regularly violating the "three nonnuclear principles" with Tokyo's tacit consent. After all, ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped with Tomahawk nuclear missiles are registered at Japanese ports. U.S. F-16 aircraft designed to deliver strikes are stationed at Misawa base. The in-flight refueling of B-52 strategic bombers is carried out from Kadena base. A storage depot for highly radioactive weapons is being constructed at the Iwakuni base. U.S.-Japanese military cooperation is increasingly overtly acquiring a nuclear aspect.

Third and finally, the fog of anti-Sovietism is designed to conceal from the eyes of the Japanese the perturbing point of a recent incident. After unprecedentedly long debates, at the end of May the Japanese Diet approved the state budget for the current year. For the first time military appropriations in the budget have exceeded 1 percent of the GNP. An important psychological barrier has been broken on the path toward the country's unrestrained rearmament. Yet Japan's military budget had already grown at a more rapid pace than in the West European NATO countries (from 7 to 5 percent a year). [sentence as published] Given the present exchange rate the funds earmarked by the National Defense Agency correspondent to $24-25 billion -- a sum close to the military budget of a world power like Britain.

In brief, the latest outbreak of spy mania was necessary to Tokyo's ruling circles to conceal their own unseemly actions.

IZVESTIYA ON 'PANDEMONIUM' OF 'SPY MANIA'

PM291145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent S. Agafonov under the "Backstage of Events" rubric: "Spy Passions: What Lies Behind It"]

[Text] Tokyo -- For the 2nd week now a noisy "detective case" is being unfolded in Japan.

The newspapers are full of descriptions including coded instructions, meetings with couriers, and camouflaged hiding places. Right-wing circles are shouting themselves hoarse as they revile the "corrupt liberalism" which has turned Japan into "a spies' paradise."

As may be judged, the present pandemonium has been played out in Japan with the approval of the U.S. special services. It would not be worth using scarce newspaper space for the matter were it not for one important circumstance: The flood of fabrications filling the Japanese mass media and the speeches of some officials of the Foreign Ministry here contain the specific names of Soviet citizens who they are trying to present as some kind of superagents threatening the bastions of the security of the "free world." This obliges us to look more closely at the latest "spy case."

What is the thrust of the so-called "affair?" At the beginning of last week the Japanese police arrested four Japanese, who were charged with the deliberate theft of secret U.S. documents from the U.S. Yokota Air Force Base. It emerged a little later that the pretext for the arrest was an appeal from the U.S. authorities to the Japanese authorities announcing the possibility (?!) of an information leak.

The Tokyo police's solution to this appeal was four pairs of handcuffs and the story of the "Russian spies," which was seized on by reporters.

Any accusation, if it claims to be serious, must be built on facts. Are there such facts on this occasion? For all the ardor and fervor with which the ruling circles are gossiping about the spies, they have to note that huge gaps yawn in this "affair" regarding evidence -- neither the policy carrying out the investigation nor the Foreign Ministry, which is formulating protests on the basis of the police stories, has real evidence attesting to Soviet citizens' involvement in "the theft of documents." Nor could they have, inasmuch as this involvement simply does not exist.

It is the chase after nonexistent evidence which can ultimately explain the fact -- inadmissible in normal diplomatic practice -- of the unjustified arrest and search of an employee of a Soviet mission in Japan whom the precinct tried, to put it crudely, to "nail." The provocation failed ignominously but the aim was partly achieved. A "Soviet connection" was discovered, which became the basis for all the numerous speculations which followed.

Despite the various meaningful "hints" from anonymous sources cited by the local press, official Tokyo lacks other evidence [faktura], just as it lacks the courage to admit the fact. It is characteristic that at a time when the press was gloating over the lurid details of the spy "case," the content of the Soviet side's statements on the subject were either distorted to the point of being unrecognizable or else were not brought to broad public notice at all.

Yet the Soviet press had published a statement by a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman assessing the "anti-Soviet campaign on the soil of spy mania" unleashed in Japan (see IZVESTIYA No 143).

In describing this ugly story we must pay tribute to the Japanese mass media. Observers were able to discern and express the true background to the anti-Soviet ballyhoo concocted by the police with U.S. participation: Many commentaries view it as a kind of artillery softening up before submitting for parliamentary discussion the so-called "law on state secrets" which the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has long been championing.

For instance, the newspaper ASAHI linked the present spy mania to this bill, warning that the government and the LDP may be deliberately dramatizing the situation to ensure the bill's passage through parliament.

But I think that the matter is not limited to this. Let us recall that just a few weeks before the spy story broke, Tokyo (again with U.S. approval!) mounted a television program called "Punishing Toshiba Kikai." IZVESTIYA has also described this action by the Japanese authorities aimed at undermining economic ties with our country. It wrote that it was undertaken as a kind of counterweight to the thaw which has emerged recently in Moscow-Tokyo contacts.

The eruption of spy mania which is being observed now is in fact the same old play, the only difference being perhaps that it is written in a different style. This bears out yet again that certain circles in Japan itself, not to mention its well-wishers in Washington, are prepared to do anything to prevent the normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations and the improvement of the climate in relations between the two countries.

The Japanese like to call themselves realists and pragmatists with no illusions. A description which on the whole is a correct one, but with one defect -- Japanese realism, alas, too often gives in to anti-Sovietism and is sacrificed to it.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT SEES ANTI-SOVIETISM IN JAPAN

LD030350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] In Japan over the last few days a campaign has been taking place that is hostile toward our country and detrimental to Soviet-Japanese relations. The underlying cause of the anti-Soviet hullabaloo is revealed by PRAVDA's own Tokyo correspondent, Latyshev. He points out that, while slandering Soviet people and our country, and creating obstacles to Soviet-Japanese good-neighborliness, its initiators are aiming, at the same time, at the democratic gains of the Japanese people. That is, perhaps, the main objective of the provocative anti-Soviet fuss they have stirred up.

TERESHKOVA ATTENDS USSR-MONGOLIAN SOCIETY CONGRESS

LD032152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Lordkipanidze video report]

[Text] The Eighth Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society took place in Ulaanbaatar. The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society is an organization that unites 600,000 people. It is understandable that each congress of the society is a major political event in the life of all Mongolian people. The delegates gathered during the society's 40th founding anniversary. The congress was also unusual because in one of its sessions a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was announced the awarding to the society the Order of Labor Red Banner for the great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our countries.

Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova, the esteemed guest to the congress, attached the order to the banner. I would like to use this occasion, said Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, to convey gratitude for a high appraisal of our modest labor. We are all deeply moved by the awarding of the society with the Soviet order. The main objective set by the delegates to the congress, said Tserendashiyn Namsray, is the search for realistic ways of further widening and deepening of all-round contacts between our countries.

We are following with unabating attention the revolutionary process of restructuring which has stared in your country after the 27th party's congress. The restructuring is the same path to which our party is directed too.

ISSUES CONFRONTING UPCOMING ASEAN MEETING REVIEWED

LD032315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia will be discussed at the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers which is to be held in 2 weeks' time. Our Southeast Asian correspondent Aleksandr Redchenko reports:

The development of the situation in Southeast Asia shows how urgent the problem of a regional settlement is here. The situation in this region is determined to a large extent by the relations between two groups of countries. On the one hand there are the states of Indochina: Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. And on the other hand, there is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. ASEAN, whose members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Brunei.

Judging from the statements made by official representatives, the countries of Indochina and these of ASEAN are striving to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and to arrange relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation here. However, in the matter of a practical approach to achieving this aim, differences remain between the two groups. ASEAN's worries about the situation in Southeast Asia boil down to the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia. By the way, this problem would have disappeared long ago if external reactionary forces had halted provocative actions against the soverign country of the PRK. As is known, a proportion of the Vietnamese volunteers has already been withdrawn from Cambodia. This withdrawal will continue stage by stage and should be completed in 1990. The countries of Indochina invariably stress the importance of the very rapid reduction in tension in Southeast Asia. Precisely for this reason, they put forward initiatives aimed at improving the political climate here and at developing friendly relations with the ASEAN countries and the other states of the Asean-Pacific region.

Many local observers stress that in Southeast Asia there are no insurmountable obstacles to establishing good-neighbor relations among all the countries of the region. However, practical steps in this direction run into stubborn opposition on the part of the United States. U.S. military bases and fortifications embrace the Southeast Asian region increasingly tightly and pose a real threat to its countries and peoples. The Pentagon is stationing of major military groupings equipped with the very latest types of weapons, including nuclear ones, in this part of Asia. Moreover, the United States persistently tries to involve in its militarist preparations some members of ASEAN. Washington strategists do not conceal the fact that they would like to see ASEAN, which was created with the aim of developing regional economic and cultural cooperation, become a military-political bloc.

At the same time, many politicians in the region are coming to the conviction that peace and security cannot be ensured by a policy aimed at militarization and confrontation.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMES USSR DIALOGUE

PM031613 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 21, 24 May 87 p 5

[Aleksandr Karchav report: "Sitthi Sawetsila: Dialogue Must Be Continued"]

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, has completed his official visit to the USSR. [paragraph continues]

The distinguished guest and the persons accompanying him visited Moscow, the Black Sea resort Sochi and Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian SSR.

In a talk with an APN correspondent, Sitthi Sawetsila said that the dialogue initiated during the stay in Thailand this March of Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, was continued in Moscow. The purpose of this dialogue was to compare notes on different aspects of bilateral relations. Both sides, Sitthi Sawetsila emphasized, expressed the desire to expand the entire range of Soviet-Thai relations and raise their level as much as possible in every sphere.

As far as economic questions are concerned, as the minister pointed out, the prominent representatives of the Thailand's business community, who accompanied him, will in all probability very soon feel the practical results of the visit to the USSR. In the course of the visit, he said, I and Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov signed a Protocol on Instituting a Joint Soviet-Thai Intergovernmental Commission on Trade. Although it is still premature to speak about the specific results of this act, about who will buy, what he will buy and in what volume, it is already clear that we have made a major stride forward in the sphere of trade.

Speaking about international relations, Sitthi Sawetsila stressed that he came to the Soviet Union not only as Thailand's Minister of Foreign Affairs but also as a spokesman for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). A frank exchange of views took place in Moscow on a broad range of political issues, primarily on the Kampuchean problem. Both sides, the Minister of Foreign Affiars of Thailand said, pursue a common goal: to settle the regional armed conflict in South-East Asia. But there are differences in the views on the ways of solving this problem. To overcome these differences, it is very important to get a deeper insight into them. The talks in Moscow, Sitthi Sawetsila believed, resulted in a better mutual understanding.

Touching on the idea of setting up nuclear-free zones in different corners of the world, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand said that this idea was worthy of universal recognition. In our countries, he said, it is at the stage of close study. The ASEAN member-countries would like to see South-East Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. In the meantime there are problems there which it is difficult to bypass when declaring the region a nuclear-free zone.

As Thailand's Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Sawetsila stressed, I would like to note the Soviet Union's new approaches in its Asian policy. Mikhail Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech in July 1986 evoked keen interest in all the ASEAN countries. We consider the initiatives put forward in it to be realistic. One feels that the Soviet Union wants a relaxation of international tensions and wants political dialogues to receive a broader circulation.

In the minister's opinion, the Soveit Union has for the first time displayed such lively interest in the problems of the Asian-Pacific region. This is evidenced, among other things, by the fact that the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to do its best in bringing about a settlement of the situation around Kampuchea in common with other states, including the ASEAN and Indochina nations, and the guarantee universally acceptable accords on a par with the other permanent members of the UN Security Council. This instills hope.

My meetings in the USSR, Sitthi Sawetsila said in conclusion, were warm although we also had differences. I believe that everything cannot be solved in the course of one or two talks, especially considering the existence of other interested sides. That is why I maintain that our dialogue must be continued.

ROGACHEV ARRIVES IN BURMA AFTER BANGLADESH VISIT

LD262304 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpt] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev has arrived in Burma. Previously he visited Bangladesh where he conferred with President Ershad. [passage omitted]

Holds Talks, Departs

LD290910 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union Igor Rogachev has ended his visit to Burma. His meetings and talks in Rangoon demonstrated that the stands of the Soviet Union and Burma on many problems coincide or are very close to each other. That includes preventing a nuclear war and the militarization of space, and also eliminating nuclear weapons in the Asian and Pacific region. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the friendly character of Soviet-Burmese relations.

SPK CITED ON CAMBODIA CONFERENCE 'FARCE'

LD281749 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Phnom Penh May 28 TASS -- The so-called Third International Conference on Kampuchea planned by a number of countries for July of this year will be nothing but a farce aimed at boosting the morale of the Khmer counterrevolutionary forces, says a commentary of the SPK news agency.

The anti-Kampuchean nature of this gathering will be determined by the participation in it of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" which is the front for the bloody Pol Pot clique. No international forum has a right to discuss questions connected with Kampuchea, if the lawful government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is not represented. This is why the conference will mean an interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, the news agency notes.

Reality shows that despite a stepped up moral and material backing for Khmer reaction by separate countries, members of the Pol Pot clique and their allies in the coalition have been unable to achieve any success in the eight years that the People's Republic of Kampuchea exists, SPK notes.

Meanwhile the People's Republic of Kampuchea develops in a stable way. The lawful government of the republic controls the entire territory of the country, enjoys broad support of the population. The people of the reviving Kampuchea will never allow anyone to prevent it from freely deciding its destiny, the commentary says.

DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH GROUPS FROM LAOS

Army Political Workers

PM041311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 87 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Lao Political Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers from the People's Army of Laos headed by Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Lao People's Army, was in the Soviet Union on 21-25 May at the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A conversation was held with Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other senior political workers took part in the conversation.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Air Forces Political Directorate, and the Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate the Lao comrades were acquainted with the experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and the activity of political organs to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. The Lao political workers informed the Soviet side on progress made in implementing the decisions of the Fourth Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress in the Lao People's Army. A Soviet-Lao friendship meeting was held in one of the military units of the Transcaucasus Military District.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and Zvezdnyy Gorodok and were taken to see memorials to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory.

Friendship Seminar

OW020420 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Jun 87

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] A Soviet-Lao seminar, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, was held in the House of Friendship With Foreign Countries in Moscow. The participants and representatives of the public of the two countries spoke about the undeniable significance of the Great October, and the vitality of its ideas in our complicated world. [video shows meeting in progress, speakers, participants]

Questions relating to the implementation of actions by all peace-loving forces for the benefit of peace and security on the planet and the strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic were discussed.

S. PACIFIC FORUM REFLECTS REGIONAL ANXIETIES

PM041251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Aleksey Ivkin: "Trouble Under the Palms"]

[Text] Sydney — The 18th session of the South Pacific Forum [SPF] -- a regional organization of 15 states -- that has just ended in the capital of Western Samoa was held in the atmosphere of alarm recently prevalent in the region.

The recent ouster of the legally elected government in Fiji, the referendum that Paris is planning in New Caledonia which threatens to exacerbate the clashes between the two communities if it is held, France's nuclear tests on Mururoa Atoll, and the continuing plundering of the island states' fishing stocks by U.S. and Taiwan ships were the topics that dominated the 2-day discussions between the heads of the state and government of the SPF states and were reflected in the final communique.

The communique sharply condemns France's intention to hold a referendum this fall in New Caledonia on the question of granting independence to the islands. The fact is that its outcome is pre-ordained -- the Kanaks are now a minority and it is a matter of a decision that runs counter to their interests.

The forum participants expressed profound concern at the continuation of French nuclear explosions in the region. They called for an immediate end to the tests. This position reflects the desire of the region's countries to advocate the nonnuclear status of the South Pacific, as required by the well-known Rarotonga Treaty.

It is clear from the session that the "ministates," unlike Australia and New Zealand, were most interested in forum decisions that would promote the development of their economies, which, as a rule, are poor and one-sided. It is understandable that many of them were ultimately unable to avoid approving (after very long and difficult talks) the recent agreement concluded with the United States on tuna fishing in their waters. However, U.S. ships continually violate the provisions of this agreement and continue to catch the valuable fish in a 200-mile zone around the South Pacific island states.

In the light of the questions that featured at the forum it is becoming clearer and clearer that the region, which was once called an "American lake," is being increasingly drawn into global problems which certain countries are incapable of solving. As events here conditioned by many internal and external factors continue to develop, the correctness and timeliness of the range of proposals aimed at ensuring both economic and political independence for the region's peoples are being increasingly confirmed.

AFGHAN GEN DENIES CUBAN, EAST BLOC TROOPS IN DRA

LD042321 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Kabul June 4 TASS -- "The Afghan Army has not used and does not use artillery against cities and villages. We do not fight civil population," says Major General Imamuddin, operations division chief of the General Staff of the Afghan Armed Forces. [name and title as received] At the request of an APN correspondent in Kabul he commented on a report by the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS agency which, referring to "Western diplomats" recently reported "destruction of the city of Baghlan by Afghan artillery", as well as fighting in the area of Qandahar where "Cuban and East European troops' were allegedly spotted.

After the unilateral ceasefire which entered into force in Afghanistan on last January 15, the Afghan Army does not conduct any offensive operations againt insurgent groups, the general emphasized. The country's armed forces limit themselves only to return strikes against those gangs of Islamic opposition garrisons. The report that "Cuban and East European troops" were spotted in the area of Qandahar cannot arouse anything but puzzlement. The limited contingent of Soviet troops which as well as the Afghan Army, observe conditions of the ceasefire, are the only foreign troops staying on Afghan soil.

"Reading reports by AP and the other Western mass media on Afghanistan," said the Afghan military leader, "I am getting increasingly convinced that they abide by the vicious principle if there is no fact, it must be thought up. It is self-evident that, apart from attempts to shift the blame for the crimes of Afghan counter-revolutionaries onto the Afghan Army, the aim of all these canards about Afghanistan is to try to preserve anti-Afghan stereotypes in the minds of consumers of such 'sensations' about our country.

AFGHAN REBELS RETURN TO GOVERNMENT SIDE

LD032355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Five months ago, the Afghan Revolutionary Council adopted a declaration on national reconciliation. [video reportage of M. Leschinskiy opens with picture of helicopter flying over a deserted and barren countryside, which then changes into cultivated fields and unfinished roads; this is followed by a film of rocky countryside dotted with sparse vegetation]

[Leschinskiy] How quickly and how unexpectedly the appearance of this land changes when one flies over it even at a height which is the lowest possible and the one safest from the launching of dushman's missiles. Unfortunately, the military and political situation is not changing in the same fast pace. Today, we decided to stay in the Gurugi District. Worrying news has been coming over all the years of war from these regions, which are in the immediate proximity to Kabul. Armed units of the major counterrevolutionary groupings shelled the capital from here, the hydroelectric station supplying power to the center of the countries and blew up the supports of the power transmission line. Quite recently, the bandits destroyed a passenger bus carrying more than 30 Afghan workers on the road between Kabul and Surugi.

Quite recently, literally yesterday, these people operated on the bandits' side. These weapons shot at peaceful Afghans. [video shows Leshchinskiy sitting on the ground with several Afghan people all holding guns; video close-up on submachine gun] Today all of them decided to cross voluntarily to the side of people's authority. What has brought about this decision? After all, many of them have been fighting with the bandits for 6, 7, or 8 years. All of us, said Khaybar, [video closes on one of the Afghans] made this decision when we found out about the peaceful proposals from Kabul. It was not simple to leave, continues Farouk [video closes on another Afghan]. The patrols, which were specially trained in Pakistan, are roaming everywhere and shoot on the spot.

They continue to keep people in the bands only through fear, asserts Akhmad. We have had enough of war; we are tired of senseless bloodshed. This is what even many leaders who fight here in Afghanistan now think says Javed.

Five months of an efficient policy of national concord after 8 years of a bloody fratricidal war is not a long time. However, even this shows that the path chosen by Kabul is irreversible. Here are official data: over a 5-month period, more than 23,000 Afghans turned weapons against their former masters.

SHABAYEV ON LESSONS OF MIDEAST AGGRESSION

LD050420 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 4 Jun 87

["The Middle East: The Lessons of Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

These June days see two notorious anniversaries: the 20th anniversary of Israel's aggression against the Arabs in 1967 and the fifth anniversary of its armed intervention against Lebanon in 1982.

Those two acts, annexationist in their essence and carried out by Israel with the active support and direct complicity of the United States, left deep bleeding wounds in the Middle East.

The two frontal attacks launched against Arab countries by imperialism and Zionism with a 15-year interval lay bare an indisputable community of goals of both the perpetrators and inspirers of the intervention.

The main thing for them has been and remains to stop and turn backwards the process of consolidation of the national patriotic forces of the Arab world, to prevent the strengthening of the sovereignty of Arab countries, and to establish their undivided military-political diktat in the region.

Imperialism and Zionism counted on not only satisfying Tel Aviv's annexationist appetites, but also on putting Israel's military successes onto a political plane by demoralizing the Arabs.

The "strategic allies" believed that nerves would fail the Arabs and that they would not endure the tension and ultimately capitulate under the [words indistinct] of military setbacks, political and economic difficulties, and aggravation of inter-Arab contradictions.

The designs were crowned with the Camp David deal.

However, Washington's and Tel Aviv's euphoria following the conclusions of the Camp David deal proved premature. The Arab world rejected the capitulatory road, and the Camp David "peace" process withered without producing fruit desired by its initiators.

The same goals were also pursued by Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The invasion began on June 6, 1982.

Inciting Tel Aviv hawks to a new military venture, THE NEW YORK TIMES painted a rosy picture of how the venture would 'recarve the political map of the region'.

THE WASHINGTON POST already anticipated political advantages which the United States would get on a global scale as a result of 'Israel's military success in Lebanon'.

However, the Zionist military's contemplated light trip about Lebanon did not pan out. The intervention became the most costly war, the hardest in its consequences and the most exhaustive one over the entire period of the existence of the Zionist state.

The U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal stated that Israel fundamentally miscalculated by invading Lebanon, and failed to attain any of its far-reaching goals.

This statement should be also fully applied to Washington which tried to help its ally not only with money and weapons but also with a direct involvement in the aggression.

Did the accomplices in the criminal aggressive actions in the Middle East draw any conclusions from the obvious bankruptcy of their policy? No, they did not, judging by everything.

Nowadays they count on force, on intrigues and on military-political blackmail. A striking fist of the Israeli Army is being again built up in South Lebanon, and a "routine" (according to the Pentagon) deployment of the U.S. Navy is taking place in the eastern Mediterranean again.

Is the villainous assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon serving as a prelude to a new aggression? The assassination cannot be viewed otherwise than a vile attempt at dealing a blow on the resistance to the Israeli occupation.

It is time one realized that the long-awaited and so essential peace in the Middle East will not set in until the conflict is not uprooted completely, until all Israel-occupied territories are returned to the Arabs, and until the equal right of all the peoples of the region to peaceful, independent existence, to security and respect for national sovereignty is ensured.

TABLE RESULTS' OF U.S. AID PROGRAM IN EGYPT

47 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 May 87 p 3

report: "Lamentable Results of 'Aid'"]

New York, 26 May -- Rather than bringing the Arab country prosperity and ss, the massive U.S. "aid" program for Egypt, begun more than 10 years ago, has ed its economic and financial problems. As the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY reports, uits of the "aid" are causing indignation in Egypt because, from the very outset, rogram was drawn up to meet U.S. foreign policy and economic interests rather than s needs.

76, the newspaper comments, the United States swiftly approved annual "aid" to of around $1 billion. This was done to induce the largest Arab state to make te deals with Israel. As H. Eilts, former U.S. ambassador to Egypt, and other lists acknowledged in an interview in NEWSDAY, the "aid" was a manifestation of cal support for the then Egyptian president, Al-sadat.

this approach, judging by the article, that predetermined the lamentable results S. "aid" to Egypt. The program's resources were invested in sectors which "yield term benefits in the exports sphere and secure the population sorely needed yment."

g these 10 years," the article says, "Egypt's dependence on the West has ically increased: Its foreign debt has grown from $3 billion to $38 billion." ver, Egypt, which prior to U.S. food "aid" was almost self-sufficient in that is "now forced to import 60 percent of its foodstuffs."

economic development projects have become bogged down in countless conditions. A of facilities that have simply failed to get commissioned are falling into . Those which have been completed are operating poorly," is how the newspaper ly enumerates just a few of the achievements of U.S. aid.

AY describes a cement plant built as part of the U.S. "aid" program as an "outpost S. technological achievement standing like a specter in the desert between Cairo he Suez Canal. It is closed to this very day owing to the need for repairs." The ons of dollars worth of equipment sent from the United States is "rubbish," ling to Egyptian specialists. The newspaper ironically reminds its readers that, rmer Ambassador Eilts' words, the United States in the mid-seventies meant the ing of this plant to symbolize what the United States could do for Egypt. And it has done.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES IN POLAND 4 JUN

LD041554 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 4 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the PRC's State Council, arrived in Poland today for an official visit.

At Warsaw airport, bedecked with the flags of the People's Republic of China and Poland, he was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of Poland's State Council, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD050557 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 5 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the State Council of Poland, met Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of China's State Council, in Poland on an official visit.

During the conversation, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zhao Ziyang shared their views on the process of building socialism in the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed over the development of and prospects for Polish-Chinese cooperation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese guest.

POLAND'S MALINOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON 'RENEWAL'

LD012100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1216 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun (TASS) -- The objectives of the revolutionary transformations taking place in the Soviet Union and the CPSU's strategic course of restructuring are largely similar to the objectives we are setting for ourselves in Poland, stated Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. In an interview in the latest edition of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN he noted that the Polish leadership is pursuing a policy of socialist renewal, reforms, and the achievement of mutual understanding. The processes under way in both countries are aimed at creating conditions for making fuller use of socialism's capabilties.

The policy of confrontation with Poland pursued during the 1980's and the activities of antisocialist forces, which received financial assistance and instructions from abroad, were aimed at provoking a civil war in Poland, noted R. Malinowski. In other words, the United States wanted to attain its objectives at the expense of the Polish people. Although American leaders claimed to be concerned about democracy in Poland and about its people, they did not care about either.

Politicians, statesmen, and the public in many states now realize more clearly that a stable, strong and socialist Poland is an important factor in the process of detente and of reinforcing a climate of trust and cooperation across the continent.

The Polish People's Republic desires and is able to play an active role in this process, together with the Soviet Union and other European countries.

I think that the only reasonable path to take is reinforcement of Europe's joint heritage, respect for each country's identity, and active cooperation in tackling common European problems, stressed the Marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

SOLOVYEV RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER GWIAZDA

PM041259 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 87 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Friendly Meeting at the Smolnyy"]

[Text] At the Smolnyy yesterday, Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, received a Polish Government delegation that is in Leningrad for the opening of the "Made in Poland" exhibition of export goods.

During the friendly conversation the fruitful development of multifacted Soviet-Polish relations in the interests of peace and socialism was noted with satisfaction. Emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis and of implementing the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, which will facilitate the economic development of both countries. New opportunities for this were opened up by the recent declaration on Soviet-Polish cooperation in the spheres of ideology, science, and culture.

Yu.F. Solovyev told how the Leningrad party organization and all working people in the city and the oblast are implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, are carrying out the party's course of accelerating socioeconomic development and restructuring and democratizing society, and are realizing the "Intensification-90" territorial and sectorial program. Efforts in organizational and political work are now being directed toward successful fulfillment by labor collectives of the plans and socialist pledges for the 12th 5-Year Plan and toward developing socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 70th anniversary of Great October. In implementing these tasks, Leningraders are endeavoring to make their own contribution to strengthening Soviet-Polish friendship.

Wladyslaw Gwiazda, leader of the Polish delegation and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, stressed that the close cooperation in the economic sphere and the joint resolution of major economic problems are creating favorable conditions for further advances. The Soviet Union remains for People's Poland the main trade partner; commodity turnover between the two countries is constantly increasing. This cooperation is not typified by a qualitatively new phase associated with the restructuring of foreign economic links. New forms of work are also opening up new opportunities for deepening and expanding trade and economic relations and scientific and technical exchange.

Wladyslaw Gwiazda provided information on how Poland's working people are implementing the tasks of socialist building outlined by the 10th PZPR Congress. The Polish public, he said, is following with great interest the course of the economic restructuring in the Soviet Union, which is an example for Poland also.

The following participated in the meeting: V.Ya. Khodyrev, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, Yu.A. Kozhin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and K.I. Labetskiy, deputy chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom.

At the Smolnyy the Polish guests toured the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum. At the Piskaryevskoye memorial cemetery they honored the memory of the Leningraders and soldiers who died during the Great Patriotic War and laid a wreath at the monument to the motherland.

On the same day the government delegation left for home.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI-GRISHKYAVICHUS MEETING

PM041237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, has received P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting here.

The meeting noted the great significance of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples in all spheres. Close ties in border regions create special opportunities in this respect.

GROMYKO SPEAKS ON PACT PROPOSALS TO NEW CSSR ENVOY

PM041841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "CSSR Ambassador Presents Credentials"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Jindrich Rehorek, Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, in the Kremlin 3 June for the presentation of credentials. The ambassador was accompanied by embassy diplomatic staff.

Speaking at the ceremony, the new Czechoslovak ambassador said that he considers it a great honor to be representing Czechoslovakia in the world's first socialist country.

The recent visit to Czechoslovakia of M.S. Gorbachev turned into a mighty demonstration of friendship between the two peoples and of unity and cohesion between the CPSU and the CPCZ. This visit marked a landmark which will determine the development of our bilateral cooperation for many years to come.

The indestructible friendship of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union is deeply rooted in history. It is sealed forever with the blood of their best sons and daughters who gave their lives in the struggle for our freedom.

Today we are creating and building a new society. This can be done only in conditions of peace. Therefore the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear war is the paramount and most sacred task of socialism.

Addressing the Czechoslovak ambassador, A.A. Gromyko said:

In accepting your credentials which accredit you as the CSSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, I cordially greet you on behalf of our country's Supreme Soviet Presidium as the official representative of a fraternal socialist state, Czechoslovakia, to whom we are linked by indestructible bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation.

I thank you for conveying the warm words and good wishes addressed to the Soviet leadership and our entire people by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and the government of fraternal Czechsolovakia.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent visit to the CSSR was a vivid and emphatic demonstration of the friendship between our countries. We were all glued to our television sets when we saw what a welcome he was given in your country. All this is quite natural and we are pleased with the results of this visit.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership I would like to tell you that we will continue to conduct the same policy of fraternal friendship and close cooperation toward your country.

Now a few words about the relations between our countries as members of the Warsaw Pact Organization. The session of the Political Consultative Committee which has just ended in Berlin was yet another demonstration of the unity of these countries both in questions of foreign policy in general, and in questions of European security in particular. A communique and an exceptionally important document on the military doctrine of Warsaw Pact member states, a doctrine which is strictly defensive in character, have been adopted.

We are restructuring the leadership of the economy and social life. We are trying to fully exploit the potential inherent in our socialist system. And we believe, I will go further and say we are confident, that we will be successful.

We will see how the situation pertaining to the Soviet proposals on questions of the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons will develop further. These proposals are on the U.S. Administration's table. People in Washington are saying that they are studying our proposals actively and specifically. They have been doing so for too long.

It cannot be said for certain today that all that needs to be done is to open the door and that an agreement is right there. A definitive official answer on questions on which agreement is necessary has still not been received from the U.S. side.

In conclusion I would like to say that you will find full support and understanding on our side for your efforts aimed at further deepening Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership I convey to you best wishes for success in your responsible mission.

Everything that has been said applies in equal measure also to the staff of the Czechoslovak Embassy.

I wish you success in your important and responsible work.

After the presentation of credentials, a warm and friendly conversation took place between A.A. Gromyko and Jindrich Rehorek in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part.

CPCZ' JAKES CITED ON SOCIOECONOMIC GAINS STRATEGY

PM041241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to 70th Anniversary of October"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun -- The Great October Revolution opened a new era in world history. In the past 70 years socialism in the USSR has convincingly demonstrated the triumph of the progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism. This was stated by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, when addressing a state seminar here today devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the significance of its revolutionary behests for the present day.

Today, when communist parties are formulating ways to ensure socialism's further dynamic development, it is logical to return to the historical stage of the revolutionary movement begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the speaker noted. The tasks of accelerating socialism's development, enchancing its prestige, and raising working people's living standard were outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. The 17th CPCZ Congress also adopted a strategy of acceleration based on the CPSU's experience and its own conditions. The implementation of this strategy is at the center of attention of the party and all society. It is of great importance to achieve the goals set in the Comprehensive Program for CEMA countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and to deepen the fraternal countries' socialist economic integration.

The strategy of accelerating economic and social development and restructuring social life in the USSR, CSSR, and other socialist countries represent fidelity to the Great October Revolution's ideals and V.I. Lenin's behests and are the revolutionary imperative of the time, M. Jakes noted in conclusion.

JOINT GDR COMMISSION VIEWS SCI-TECH COOPERATION

LD020348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1238 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun (TASS) -- Issues concerning the future development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR are being discussed at the 40th session of the intergovernmental commission which opened in Moscow today. Special attention was devoted to the development of new forms of cooperation between associations, enterprises, and organizations. In particular, this relates to the establishment of direct production and scientific and technical ties, and the setting up of joint enterprises. A key issue is the development of key technologies for the production of products that meet world standards.

Final Session, Agreements

LD031557 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun (ADN) -- The 40th meeting of the joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR ended in Moscow on Wednesday. The documents signed at the conclusion aim to further implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, to carry out the fundamental agreements between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Berlin, as well as the two countries' Long-Term Program of Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production Through the Year 2000.

At the meeting, the chairmen of both sections of the government commission -- Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- praised the great importance of the decisions of the most recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member states in the GDR capital to strengthen socialism and for guaranteeing peace.

The 40th meeting discussed measures for further close cooperation between both countries in mastering the gains of science and technology, above all in the development of key technologies and microelectronics. They aim to increase the effectivity of the national product.

At the end of the meeting, Gerhard Schuerer and Aleksey Antonov signed the protocol on the results of the conference.

Ministers from both countries signed two agreements in the energy sector. These contain measures for the reconstruction and modernization of 210-MW thermal power station blocks and cooperation in raising the level of safety, enterprise management, and servicing of nuclear power station blocks in the GDR and the USSR.

Aleksay Antonov gave a reception in honor of the participants of the 40th meeting of the GDR-USSR joint government commission.

At a news conference with journalists from both countries, Gerhard Schuerer and Aleksey Antonov praised the agreements which were reached, which were of great benefit to both fraternally linked countries.

The 40th meeting of the joint government commission also undertook a thorough assessment of the implementation of the arrangements and agreements in science, technology, and production. An important aspect of this was how the significant intellectual and material potential of both countries could be used even better to increase the performance of the USSR and GDR national economies for the benefit of both countries, for strengthening the whole socialist community, and for safeguarding peace.

Officials on Energy, Other Pacts

LD032303 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] A session of the joint GDR-USSR Government Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow today after 3 days of deliberations. Correspondent Klaus-Juergen Fischer spoke in Moscow to the cochairmen of the commission, Aleksey Antonov and Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairmen of their respective Councils of Ministers.

[Begin recording] [Fischer] Comrade Schuerer, the session dealt with cooperation in the energy sector. Could you tell us about the two agreements concluded on that subject?

[Schuerer] The two agreements are of great importance for the GDR's energy sector and for cooperation with the USSR. We have had 210-megawatt Soviet turbines working in our country for many years, and we produce about 15 percent of the GDR's electricity with these turbines. The lifespan of these turbines is scheduled to end after 1990. According to this agreement, they will be reconstructed. Their performance will be further improved and their emission reduced in the interests of environmental protection. The agreement also creates the possibility that we will be able to use these turbines to produce electricity in our country for many more years.

The second agreement concerns raising the safety of nuclear power stations, of nuclear power station sets. The agreement is designed so that it will be effective for both countries. The system of enterprise management will be further developed and improved; preventive maintenance and all those things will be organized jointly with our Soviet friends. The whole system of identifying problems in the sets and everything which is necessary for guaranteeing safety and efficiency are governed by this agreement.

[Fischer] Collaboration between the two states in mastering scientific and technical progress, especially in microelectronics, occupies considerable space in the work of the government commission. What was discussed and established on this subject at this 40th session?

[Antonov, in Russian fading to German translation] We dealt with the foundations of this sphere of science and technology. This concerns the basis of electronics, the production of microintegrated circuits and microprocessors and the technical equipment necessary for them. We were concerned with progress in the production of superpure (?types of) materials, metals and nonmetals, and with creating a whole range of electronic products, including various categories of electronic data-processing installations and personal computers. We have a division of labor between our countries in this sphere which has so far produced very good results. As you know, this sphere is among the most important topics in the CEMA integrated program for scientific and technical progress. From now on, the potential which our scientific collectives and our technicians have at their disposal will be used even more effectively after this session, with the points which it has established.

[Fischer] New forms of cooperation also played a great part at the session. What results can you note in this regard?

[Schuerer] Our General Secretaries Comrades Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, have agreed in principle that new forms of bilateral cooperation will be jointly developed. I shall single out from the whole list direct relations, because they are the most important element. In this department, regarding integrated relations, direct relations between the combines of the GDR and the enterprises of the GDR and the Soviet associations and enterprises, we agreed on 97 partners at this session of the joint government commission. These partners will develop this direct cooperation, and we shall agree on more than 30 additional such partnership contracts in the immediate future in all sectors of industry, and even in the spheres of agriculture and construction. With this direct cooperation, starting with research and going right up to production, cooperation will be organized with the aim of turning out world-class, top-rated products, in the process using technologies and carrying out rationalization, for the further intensification of production. We are not starting from nothing. We, the GDR and the USSR, have a great tradition in this area. I should like to remind you that we have jointly developed such products as polyethylene, asynchronous motors, polyester production, plasma melting furnaces, and many other technologies and products which we have jointly...

[Fischer, interrupting] microelectronics...

[Schuerer, continuing] ...micorelectronics, which we have jointly developed. These products are here being put into the mold of the higher stage of direct cooperation between the combines and enterprises of the GDR and the USSR. [end recording]

TALYZIN, GDR'S SCHUERER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD031606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Tasks in further cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the economy, science, and technology were discussed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Moscow on Wednesday with Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The talk focused in particular on questions of the further development of trade in the period up to 1990.

The interlocutors emphasized that further important impulses for close cooperation resulted from the friendly meeting between the highest representatives if both states at the most recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member states in Berlin. This was of great significance for the implementation of the demanding tasks of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY -- The signing has taken place in Budapest of an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the creation of a joint scientific-technical collective on problems of biotechnology. Scientists and specialists from seven scientific establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences and five institutes of the Szeged biological center will take part in the work. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 4 Jun 87 LD]

WEST TRYING TO IGNORE BERLIN FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT

LD021234 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] West Berlin June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Borisov reports:

It will be fifteen years on June 3 since the four-power agreement on West Berlin, signed by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France, entered into force. The period that has elapsed since then showed that this document stood the test of time and made a tangible contribution to ameliorating the situation on the European continent.

The agreement has forcefully proved that mutually acceptable accords even on complex matters can be achieved given the good will of all states concerned.

Loyal to their consistent policy of peace and detente, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, other socialist states have been observing the spirit and letter of this important international document throughout all these years. Regrettably, this cannot be said about Western powers.

They would like to ignore the fundamental provisions of the four-power agreement under which West Berlin is not an integral part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will not be governed by it in the future either. With the tacit consent, and sometimes with direct support of Western powers, Bonn made repeated attempts to try the strength of the agreement.

Western German politicians are not averse to treating the city as if it is one of the West German lands. This can be exemplified by the illegal holding of meetings by Bonn political parties, groups and Bundestag commissions, the location of official West German Government institutions in the city. The case of "escorting" by West German politicians of foreign statesmen visiting West Berlin, which have become more frequent of late, are also unlawful. In ignoring the city's legal status, Bonn politicians even receive foreign guests in their so-called West Berlin residences.

More senior officials of the West German Government use the stay in West Berlin to demonstrate their policy of disagreement with the realities that emerged as a result of the Second World War. During his recent stay in that city, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl called West Berlin a symbol of an open German question.

Such actions undermine the very foundation of the four-power agreement, bring about exacerbation of the situation in Europe and threaten the peaceful future of West Berlin itself.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FORMER FRG PRESIDENT SCHEEL

PM041239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Mutually Beneficial Cooperation"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received on 2 June in the Kremlin prominent West German public figure Walter Scheel, honorary chairman of the Free Democratic Party and former federal president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The guest is in Moscow in connection with guest performances by Deutsche Oper am Rhein, which is popular in his country.

The meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of good will and frankness [otkrovennyy], issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG as well as today's international situation.

Gromyko said there was no task more important today than ensuring a lasting peace and attaining practical results in the field of disarmament.

In this context, exceptional significance was noted during the meeting of Soviet proposals for eliminating medium-range missiles. Ending nuclear confrontation in the continent directly meets the security interests of all European countries, including the FRG. Their high economic potential and extensive historical and political experience make it possible to take practical action to enhance European security.

Scheel spoke of the great significance of Soviet initiatives for solving the problem of reducing nuclear arms in Europe. He also called for broader, mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, saying that there was every objective prerequisite for it and that the FRG Government was fully aware of that.

Both sides pointed to the key significance of the Moscow Treaty of August 12, 1970, which has started the process of normalizing relations between the USSR and the FRG and made a big contribution to strengthening security in Europe in general. It is important, relying on the accumulated positive experience, to continue working for the broadening of relations between the USSR and the FRG. The interlocutors pointed out the fact that the Moscow Treaty these days is proving its vitality and necessity with ever greater vigor.

Gromyko stressed the significance of the decisions of a recent Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

During the meeting, he explained to Scheel the restructuring principles of Soviet domestic policy, the perestroyka drive and the prospects being opened by this deep-going political, social and economic process. Stress was placed on the organic connection between the constructive goals of the domestic policy of the USSR and the perestroyka effort, on the one hand, and the objectives of the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace, on the other.

Andreas Meyer-Landrut, ambassador of the FRG to the USSR, sat in on the conversation.

Scheel left for home on the same day.

PRAVDA CITED ON FRG REACTIONS TO RUST 'ADVENTURE'

LD051027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0832 GMT 5 Jun 87

["A Frivolous Adventure or a Planned Crime?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (TASS) -- Under the above headline, PRAVDA today published material by its Bonn correspondent, Yuliy Yakhontov, in connection with the "Rust affair," the case of the 19-year-old amateur pilot who violated Soviet airspace and landed not far from Red Square in Moscow.

The correspondent writes: The euphoric rapture over the "reckless daredevil" who, almost for a bet, on the day of the West German religious festival of the ascension landed as he had promised in the very center of Moscow, has almost died down. It is replaced by a sober, legally-based analysis of what took place, which is overwhelmingly being interpreted as being in no way favorable to Mathias Rust.

The newspapers and television here increasingly carry condemnation of this "hussar-like escapade" as they dubbed it at the beginning. The more details that there are about all of this as yet unclear story, the more gloomy become the faces of Rust's parents and grandparents grandmothers, and the more restrained become the press commentaries.

What has become known about how this "dashing hussar" prepared for his flight has led to serious reflection not only among his colleagues at the flying club, but among the mass media, the correspondent continues. Without saying a word to them about his intention to fly to the USSR, as far back as 10 March, Rust ordered and received from the Frankfurt firm Eisenschmidt operational maps and the E-3 and E-4 sheets necessary to plot a route from Helsinki to Moscow. On 15 March he ordered another sheet that he lacked in order to get a full navigational picture.

Moreover, at Rust's request, three passenger seats were removed from the aircraft, which was the sports model of the U.S. Cessna-172. The seats were replaced by extra fuel tanks.

It is difficult to say what sort of reception in Moscow was counted on by Rust himself and by those, if there were any, with whom he planned his flight. In any event, the opinion is growing here that he would not have risked such an adventure alone -- let us still call it that -- without consultation and training from more experienced instructors.

An investigation is now under way to elucidate all the details of this action. Even the FRG gutter press is giving an increasing amount of space to a sober analysis of the incident and to an attempt to give a correct assessment of it.

The FRG Government immediately announced its negative attitude to the flight made by Rust and warned others against a possible repeat of such a step, the article notes.

Many of those with whom I have spoken in the past few days, the correspondent reports, have asked: "Perhaps it was very necessary for some people in the West for Rust not to reach Moscow but to be shot down on the way?"

Rust did not succeed in becoming a hero or in amazing the world. He created danger not only for himself but for many other people, the article stresses.

GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO ITALIAN STUDENTS URGES PEACE

LD301346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has sent a message of greetings to Italian schoolchildren. It says: It was with great interest that I acquainted myself with your letters in which you express your concern over the destiny of the world and safeguards regarding the future of mankind -- and that means your own future and the future of all children on earth -- from a nuclear war.

I know that it is sunny and beautiful where you live in southern Italy, near Naples, and that remarkable people populate your land. There are words in a children's song sung by Soviet children: Let there always be sunshine. In the same way, let your bright and tender Mediterranean sun of Naples always shine on you. Let Earth never see nuclear trouble. Soviet children also dream about it and hope for it, and all Soviet people fight for it.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wished all Italian children peace, sunshine, and happiness.

FALL KOIVISTO-GORBACHEV LIVE TV DEBATE POSSIBLE

PM051045 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 28 May 87 pp 2, 3

[Lelitha Verghese report: "Gorbachev and Koivisto in Television Debate?"]

[Excerpts] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Mauno Koivisto in a television debate broadcast live in both the Soviet Union and Finland?

These ambitious plans have recently been secretly occupying some of the managers of the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation.

Yesterday, Center Party newspaper KESKISOUMALAINEN broke the news that negotiations are taking place.

"Most unfortunate," was Finnish Broadcasting Corporation Director General Sakari Kiuru's comment on the news.

But he largely confirmed the report.

"At the present time, everything is still in the preliminary stages, since the parties concerned have not been contacted officially," Kiuri told HUFVUDSTADSBLADET.

Together with Soviet radio and television company [as published] Gosteleradio, the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation has been planning a program in which President Mauno Koivisto and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev could take part in a discussion in a live television broadcast.

"It is a pity that the plans have leaked out now, because everything is still at the planning stage," said Leo Lehdisto, one of the people planning the program for TV-1.

The program is intended for broadcast in November, during Finnish-Soviet friendship month. Friendship month is celebrated between the anniversary of the Great October Revolution and Finnish Independence Day. [passage omitted]

Neither the President's Office nor the Foreign Ministry was willing to comment on the plans for a television summit.

Nor was Soviet Foreign Ministry representative Gennadiy Gerasimov willing yesterday to admit to the plans for a television discussion.

VAGRIS-LED DELEGATION MEETS NORWAY'S BRUNDTLAND

PM271209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians' Meetings"]

[Text] Oslo, 16 May — The group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by Ya.Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has met with Norwegian Prime Minister G. Harlem Brundtland and Foreign Minister T. Stoltenberg. An exchange of opinions took place on topical international problems, including questions of disarmament and European security. The Soviet parliamentarians acquainted with the Norwegian statesmen with the Soviet Union's initiatives directed at liberating Europe from medium-range nuclear missiles and operational and tactical missiles. The Norwegian leaders noted the importance and usefulness of the conversations held with a view to further expanding contacts between our two neighboring countries.

During their stay in Oslo, the representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited the city hall and the university of the Norwegian capital and met with the aktiv of Soviet institutions in Norway. A news conference took place at the USSR Embassy in Norway at which the Soviet guests talked about the restructuring being carried out in the USSR and directions in the activity of the CPSU and the Soviets to expand democracy and answered numerous questions from journalists.

NOVOSTI'S KISELEV DECRIES U.S. MILITARY IN NORWAY

PM131629 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 7 May 87 p 5

[NOVOSTI correspondent Dmitriy Kiselev article: "Under the U.S. Umbrella"]

[Text] Under the bilateral agreement, the U.S. Air Force is given the right to use specially built or modernized Norwegian air bases for bomber aircraft which will attack the Soviet Union. F-111 aircraft, which could have nuclear arms on board, have several times landed at air bases which will be used as transit points (on the way to the Soviet Union). The U.S. Navy has everything it needs in the Norwegian fjords, from protection behind their cliffs and repair bases to forward positions for launching missiles against Soviet territory. The United States is holding land exercises in Norway with increasing frequency. The stockpiles of heavy equipment in Trondelag are sitting waiting for their time to come, and the regional electronic equipment to be used in connection with military operations by all types of troops is in a state of constant readiness. All this in case a "crisis situation" arises.

Up to now, no one has made it clear what is to be read into this key term, or at least has no one done so publicly. The majority of Norwegians probably take the vague term "crisis situation" to mean a "crisis in the North." The fact that the word "North" is missing from the official "crisis situation" definition is ascribed as a rule for the need of brevity in definitions. However, brevity is not what is most important here.

In 1982, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said: "The main concept behind the theory of 'horizontal escalation' is that if we are the target of an attack, we need not only launch a counterattack where the attack took place; we must consider the possibility of also reacting in other areas where it is easier for us to do so, or where we have the most favorable position from a geographical or tactical viewpoint .... [paragraph continues]

the present time we do not intend to adopt this strategy, but we are discussing
Thus, time has passed and today the "strategy of horizontal escalation" has
me a fact.

Norway, this means that every crisis situation which arises, even if it is
where else in the world, could be the go-ahead for a U.S. attack on the Soviet
n from Norwegian territory and Norwegian waters. It would be difficult to find any
tion more suitable geographically or tactically; in addition, the Americans'
izontal escalation" is complemented by a "vertical escalation," that is, a possible
lation of the striking power of the armes used, with nuclear arms as the topmost
on the ladder.

little detail of "horizontal escalation" is the fruit of U.S. military
ussions. It has not been officially discussed in NATO. But this has not prevented
United States from making this its current doctrine. The U.S. allies have simply
confronted with a fait accompli.

his context, the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone is even less attractive
he Americans and an even more burning issue for the Scandinavians. A zone which
ly limited the Americans' possibility of launching attacks from this area would in
ay affect their ability to defend themselves, because, according to the conclusions
hed by the experts, it is nonsense for a country like Norway to be defended by
g nuclear weapons.

ver, the point of departure on which NATO bases its doctrines is precisely this
ibility of implementing a first strike from the Nordic area, among other
ibilities. Here lies the essence of "nuclear deterrence." If a nuclear-free zone
established, Norway and Denmark would no longer be part of this "deterrence
cy," which would be meaningless for them. But, at the same time, it would cancel
Soviet Union's need for similar weapons designed to counter this strategy; nor
d such a zone in any way commit Norway and Denmark to withdraw from NATO, and it
d not change anything about the traditionally stable relations between the
tries in the Nordic community.

oes without saying that a nuclear-free zone would not solve all the security policy
lems in the northern regions, but stability undoubtedly would be strengthened. As
as the Soviet Union is concerned, it gives its support in word and deed to this
, because such a zone would have a positive effect on the international political
ate. For its part, the Soviet Union has not only said that it is willing to give
antees for a nuclear-free zone, it has also removed medium-range missiles from the
Peninsula, is ready to withdraw its nuclear fleet from the Baltic, and has
osed that the intensity of the naval exercises which take place in Norwegian waters
educed.

he same time, the military activity which in practice takes place in, and in the
nity of, Norway, stimulated by the Americans in accordance with their "horizontal
lation," moves Norway farther and farther into the unknown. It is possible that
people in Norway view the military support points and the new technical equipment
ped from across the ocean as individual elements that they do not see as parts of
verall concept. But thinking that way is to miss the forest for the trees.

AWACS PRESENCE DRAWS PROTESTS IN NORWAY

PM291115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Yuriy Kuznetsov: "Does the North Need AWACS Aircraft?"]

[Text] The question of the continuing use of airfields on Norwegian territory by the NATO side, and primarily the U.S. side, for vigorous reconnaissance activity against the Soviet Union was raised during a recent parliamentary debate in the Norwegian capital. It was pointed out from the Storting rostrum that the practice of virtually constant "visits" to Orland Air Base by AWACS aircraft and the presence of a foreign contingent there, as well as the country's enforced involvement in the long-range detection and guidance system, run counter to Norway's policy of maintaining a low level of tension in the northern European region and undermine the principle of Oslo's official policy of not permitting the siting of either foreign military bases or nuclear weapons on national territory.

In this connection, many Norwegians note the growing urgency for their country to back up this stance with specific actions in the contemporary international situation. In particular, people here constantly draw attention to the fact that the leading NATO powers' leaders persistently try to draw the bloc's small countries, including Norway, as deeply as possible into the quagmire of war preparations and to present their governments and peoples with the fact of profound "engagement" in war preparations.

AWACS patrols over the territory of a state neighboring on the USSR are a graphic example of this. It is no wonder that voices with increasing frequency are being raised in Norway in protest at these flights, as they were in the past at the provocative raids of bad memory by a U-2 spy aircraft.

Another example relates to the concern of Norwegians and -- on a wider plane -- of inhabitants of the entire north of Europe at the threat posed by nuclear weapons. The first session of a working group of Nordic countries' experts has just been held to ascertain the possibility of creating a nuclear-free zone in that part of the continent. Responsible representatives of the Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Swedish, and Finnish foreign ministries discussed the main features of a document on the creation of such a zone and reached an accord on the group's further work.

Of course, this is just the first such practical step toward solving the problem, because the turning of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone has long been advocated by its inhabitants, including the Norwegians. True, voices have been heard linking this question with the resolution of the "overall package" of problems of European and international security, even in the leadership of the Labor Party, now ruling in Oslo. Yet, as others of their compatriots rightly point out, it is precisely a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe that could make a very weighty contribution to the cause of resolving the said package.

Northern Europeans' actions to reduce the threat of war and specific manifestations of the general antiwar thrust of their thinking -- whether protests against AWACS aircraft or nuclear weapons -- are becoming increasingly active and persistent.

PRAVDA ON PERUVIAN CP CONGRESS, LUCHINSKIY SPEECH

PM021537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by TASS and PRAVDA correspondents V. Kotov and S. Svistunov: "Congress Completed Its Work"]

[Text] Lima, 1 Jun -- The Ninth Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] Congress has ended here. It was held under the slogan "For a revolutionary alternative to power!" On the last day of the party forum's work its participants listened to reports by the PCP Central Committee Auditing and Control Commissions and discussed the acute questions raised in them.

The additions and amendments made to the party statues at the congress have been combined in a single working document which it has been decided to pass on to local PCP organizations for wider discussion. A special party conference empowered to finally approve the changes to be made to the statutes will be convened within 3 months of the close of the congress.

Th congress participants warmly applauded the speech by CPSU delegation head P.K. Luchinskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee. On behalf of Soviet Communists he expressed profound respect for the party founded by the outstanding Peruvian Marxist Jose Carlos Mariatega. Its entire activity, the leader of the CPSU delegation emphasized, is aimed at defending the Peruvian working people's vital interests and ensuring the country's truly democratic and independent development.

People in the USSR welcome the development of the process of consolidation in Latin America, which is strengthening its ability to resolve national and continental problems in its own, Latin American way. We are also pleased to note Peru's contribution to this process. We know well the consistency with which the PCP champions the right of all peoples, including those of Cuba, Nicaragua, and other Latin American countries, to freely travel the chosen path.

In conclusion the Soviet delegation head called for further development of fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the PCP in the common struggle for peace and social progress.

The congress elected the new composition of the PCP Central Committee. Jorge del Prado was reelected secretary general of the PCP Central Committee.

POLITBURO SESSION DISCUSSES PACT MEETING, PROCURACY

PM051105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee:

At the 4 June session, CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the routine conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states which took place in Berlin 28-29 May. The Politburo endorsed the work of the Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The document on the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member countries, which clearly shows the defensive nature of the military strategy of socialism and is conducive to the development of a dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO and to the strengthening of confidence in Europe, was highly appraised and supported. The unity of fraternal countries in their approach to international events and to the tasks they are to solve together was shown once again in Berlin. Having noted the positive changes in the atmosphere of international relations connected to a great degree with the initiatives of socialist states, the Politburo stated that the West is unjustifiably delaying its answer to these initiatives aimed at solving the problems about which the peoples of Europe are concerned, the need for the liquidation of medium-range and operational and tactical nuclear missiles in Europe and the limitation of the risk of a sudden attack occupying the first place among these problems. The importance of the measures drafted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee for improving the mechanism of foreign political cooperation, reciprocal information, consultation, and other forms of interaction between the Warsaw Pact member states was stressed. The accords attained during the conversation in Berlin between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Erich Honecker on 28 May were endorsed.

The results of the official, friendly visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Socialist Republic of Romania [SSR] which took place 25-27 May and the results of his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, were examined. The visit reflected the feelings of friendship and fraternal solidarity linking our parties and peoples; made it possible to determine ways of further developing the entire complex of Soviet-Romanian links and cooperation in political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other areas; and showed the resolution of the two fraternal countries to actively cooperate in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the security of peoples.

The Politburo session examined questions related to raising the technical level of the development of the atomic power industry and ensuring its safety. Specified were the tasks of originating new-generation reactor installations and atomic stations with high ratings for reliability and economy, of improving the quality and increasing the life of atomic power station equipment, and of making the stations safe in case of fire.

Measures were envisaged for radically improving project planning and survey work; for standardizing the projects of atomic stations and improving their construction and material-technical supply; for ensuring that equipment is delivered in full sets; and for developing the base of the construction industry. It was projected that the appropriate measures will be carried out at atomic electric power stations already in operation and at those under construction.

The Politburo approved the proposal drawn up by the government for strengthening the material-technical base of industrial railway transportation in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Measures were charted to introduce automated freight traffic control systems and to achieve greater coordination between the transport subdivisions of ministries and departments and the railways.

Provision is made for developing new types of locomotives, railcars, and track machines, for reducing manual labor; for building unloading complexes and facilities for the overhaul of rolling stock; and also for increasing the output of spare parts.

It is deemed necessary to elaborate an integrated program for the further development of industrial railway transportation in 1991-95 and for the period up to the year 2000.

A decision was adopted on measures to enhance the role of supervision by the Procuracy [prokurorskiy nadzor] in strengthening socialist legality and law and order. Noting that the USSR Procuracy has a highly important part to play in the system of the state bodies called upon to strengthen legality and law and order, the Politburo indicated that in recent years the level of supervision and of the observance of laws in the economic sphere has declined, and due protection of citizens rights and interests as well as strict observance of legal norms in the activity of law enforcement organs have not always been ensured.

The Politburo stressed the need to effect a radical restructuring of the work of the Procuracy and to decisively improve the style, forms, and methods of operations, so the procurators may stand guard firmly over Soviet laws, the interests of the state, and the rights of the working people, acting in a principled and decisive manner and vigorously waging the struggle against crime and other violations of the law.

The Procuracy must conduct its work in the conditions of openness, leaning for support on the broad public, and struggle uncompromisingly against cases of callous attitudes toward the destinies of people, instances of bureaucracy and departmental parochialism, cases of clampdown on criticism, and against everything hampering restructuring and the moral improvement of society. The Procuracy bodies were recommended to concentrate their main attention on the implementation of effective supervision over how the leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations, as well as other officials, and all citizens carry out their duties in terms of observing laws, and to detect and stop infringements of the law in good time. In connection with this, it was deemed necessary to invest Procuracy bodies with additional powers.

A report by Comrade Dobrynin in his trip to India and his conversations with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other Indian leaders was heard. The intention to implement consistently the Soviet-Indian accords attained during the visit to Delhi by Comrade Gorbachev in November 1986 and to develop and strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace and international security was confirmed. Certain other issues of domestic and foreign policy were examined at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

VOROTNIKOV TOURS, SPEAKS IN KALUGA OBLAST

PM041541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in Kaluga Oblast"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was in Kaluga Oblast 28-30 May. He visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, institutes, and scientific establishments and familiarized himself with the progress in implementing the extensive program of practical implementation of the strategy worked out by the party for profound transformations in the economic and social spheres.

Meetings and talks were held with leaders, engineering and technical workers, and workers from the Kaluga Turbine Plant Production Association and a footwear factory. The problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving output quality, and observing contractual commitments for deliveries were extensively discussed. The need to universally introduce progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration and to observe production and technological discipline was particularly emphasized. At a time of deepening democracy, openness, and ever-greater participation by labor collectives in running production, particular attention must be devoted to developing, encouraging, and unswervingly implementing enterprising initiatives and creative proposals and to ensuring that everything that is advanced and progressive is implemented as rapidly as possible.

V.I. Vorotnikov inquired in detail about collectives' progress in fulfilling the plans for the production of consumer goods. Attention was drawn to further increasing output of goods that are in demand, enhancing their consumer qualities, improving appearance and finish, and expanding ranges.

During the visit to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Electronics Materials and a subsidiary of the K.A. Timiryazev Moscow Agricultural Academy talks were held with scientists, lecturers, specialists, and students, during which the problems of further strengthening the links between science and production were comprehensively discussed. The need to expand work in priority avenues of scientific research and to reach the front ranks of scientific and technical progress was stressed.

Great attention was devoted to improving the quality of the training of specialists for agroindustrial complex enterprises and organizations. VUZ graduates must be real organizers and technologists in modern production. To fulfill these tasks it is important to restructure the teaching process as quickly as possible and bring it closer in line with practical requirements. V.I. Vorotnikov expressed a series of wishes aimed at expanding the most urgent scientific developments for production.

The progress of the fulfillment of the Food Program was discussed during meetings with working people at the Lenin Kolkhoz in Zhukovskiy Rayon and the K.E. Tsiolkovskiy Sovkhoz. There V.I. Vorotnikov familiarized himself with the work of stockraisers, machine operators, vegetable growers, and feed procurement workers and inquired about the introduction of the collective contract and economic accountability [khozraschet], and the transition to self-recoupment and self-financing. The talks stressed the importance not only of improving the efficiency of social production in every possible way but of developing personal subsidiary farms more extensively.

The chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers familiarized himself with the work of local soviets and visited rayons and new construction sites in Kaluga, a kolkhoz market, trade enterprises, and cultural institutions. There were numerous meetings with the townspeople. Questions of improving housing and consumer conditions and trade, medical, and transport services were discussed. Attention was drawn to the more vigorous implementation of the plans for social development.

V.I. Vorotnikov addressed a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv which examined the question of boosting feed production and further developing stockraising. It was stressed that the oblast's farms are not making full use of their reserves in resolving these tasks. Yields of sown feed crops are growing only slowly, the productivity of natural feed land remains low, and inefficient use is made of reclaimed land. The proportion of high-protein crops on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is still low. Because feeds are not balanced in terms of protein many of the oblast's farms permit a great overexpenditure of feed every year and disrupt the fulfillment of the plans for producing stockraising output.

Party, soviet, and agricultural organs must universally take drastic measures aimed at intensifying feed production. A great deal of work will have to be done -- including by industrial enterprises -- to supply farms with feed storage facilities and feed preparation shops.

The task was set of ensuring a real leap forward in the production of high-quality feed on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The entire organizational and political work of party committees, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs must be focused on fulfilling this task.

Wreaths were laid at the V.I. Lenin Monument in the oblast center. Wreaths were also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

During his tour of the oblast V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied by G.I. Ulanov, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, and I.T. Frolkin, chairman of the oblispolkom.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT SESSIONS CHAIRED BY VOROTNIKOV

Draft Social, Economic Plan

PM271433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined and ratified the Kuybyshev City General Plan at a session held on 18 May. [passage omitted]

The Presidium examined the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1988 and discussed the report by the director of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine named for Andropov on the work by the enterprise's collective on eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Discuss Draft Plan Targets

PM031045 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 May 87 Single Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At its latest session, the RSFSR Council of Ministers discussed the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1988. The following main feature was noted: The implementation of targets will take place under conditions of restructuring and the effect of the USSR Law on the State Enterprises (Associations). Attention focused mainly on the enhancement of the technical standards of production and the introduction of progressive base technologies.

Associations and enterprises under the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Communications, the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services, and trade network organizations will be transferred to conditions of complete economic accountability [khorzraschet], self-financing, and self-recoupment.

The session examined a system of measures for further raising the people's prosperity and living standards, more fully satisfying the population and supplying the market with consumer goods, improving the cultural, consumer, and medical services for the population, and strengthening the social sphere's material and technical base.

On the whole, the draft 1988 plan's indicators are high but realistic. They are aimed at implementing an expanded program of practical actions to implement the party's strategy of profound transformations in the economy and the social sphere, the broad introduction of economic methods of management, the further transfer of enterprises (associations) to complete economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing, and the expansion of their independence [samostoyatelnost].

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ZAYKOV VISITS VLADMIR OBLAST 27-29 MAY

LD292157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpt] The comprehensive program Intensification-90, developed and introduced in Vladimir Oblast, envisages that the whole increase in production in the current 5-year period will be obtained through an increase in labor productivity, without raising the number of workers.

The ways of implementing that program were the main focus of attention of Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in the oblast 27-29 May. During his acquaintance with the work of the Polimersintez scientific production association and a chemical factory, the possibility of organizing an all-union center of membrane equipment and technology in Vladimir was examined. The Tekhnika production association manufactures machine-tools with numerical [word indistinct] machining centers. The enterprise has planned high goals for the 5-year plan, and it is confidently going about their implementation.

Comrade Zaykov highly praised the work of the collective. He stressed the need to develop machine-tool production at an advanced rate and to develop the bases for the refurbishment of the national economy. [passage omitted]

Talks on Membrane Technology

PM041531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Important Avenue of Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Text] In the strategy of acceleration elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum the strengthening of integration between science and production is one of the chief tools for transforming the socialist economy.

The creation of fundamentally new machines and technologies and the rapid large-scale introduction of developments into practice are assuming very great significance. New things in science frequently come into being where its various spheres overlap.

It was for just these purposes that the CPSU Central Committee deemed it necessary to organize intersector scientific and technical complexes [ISTC]. They make it possible to remove interdepartmental barriers, pool the efforts of a wide circle of scientists, designers, and production workers, and make a scientific and technical breakthrough in the main avenues of economic development.

The "Membrany" ISTC is one of the country's biggest. More than 30 organizations and enterprises from 13 ministries and departments participate in its work.

A meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the complex was held in Vladimir 27 May to discuss the work results of the "Membrany" ISTC and the tasks of fulfilling party and government resolutions on the development of membrane technology in the country.

The state of affairs was analyzed objectively and self-critically in the report by L.I. Pokrovskiy, general director of the ISTC, and in the speeches of G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; K.M. Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; A.I. Lukashov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.M. Lukyanenko, L.B. Vasilyev, and Yu.A. Bespalov, USSR ministers; R.S. Bobovikov, first secrtary of Vladimir CPSU Obkom; V.A. Legasov, deputy chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Interdepartmental Membrane Commission; and others, and it was pointed out that the work of the ISTC has still not attained its proper scale and scope. The protracted organizational period prevents the efficient utilization of all potential and reserves.

L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

He pointed out that in the current 5-year plan it is planned to use membranes to obtain many particularly pure chemicals, caustic soda, ammonia, paint and varnish materials, and a large quantity of protein additives. Implementing all that is planned will provide a saving of almost R1 billion.

Another important virtue of membranes is the possibility of solving acute ecological problems and widely introducing totally waste-free production processes. Literally fantastic results are being achieved in the food industry. The use of membranes in the processing of milk whey will make it possible to produce a large additional quantity of proteins, lactose, and vitamins for use in baby food products and in the production of butter, cheese, meat products, and bread and flour products.

Taking account of the exceptional importance of the accelerated development of membrane technology, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of resolutions outlining major measures to strengthen the experimental and industrial base in this sphere. The ISTC was organized for that purpose.

However, the "Membrany" ISTC is so far clearly not coping with the set tasks or ensuring the creation of qualitatively new technologies and equipment in the shortest possible time or their large-scale introduction into the national economy. Enterprises and organizations are still only part of the ISTC on paper, while in practice they continue to act in an uncoordinated manner, using plainly obsolete methods.

Direct ties have never been established among collectives with in-depth integration and collaboration. The membrane problem has not received priority treatment in the subjects covered by the ISTC's organizations, and the experimental base is being only slowly strengthened.

Fundamental changes have not occurred, above all, in the lead organization of the complex -- the Vladimir "Polimersintez" Science-and-Production Association. The collective lives chiefly on the existing scientific groundwork. It has never gotten beyond the framework of experimental industrial models in the creation of new kinds of technology. The equipment used to create them does not meet today's demands.

The association's scientific forces are still scattered in many directions, and membrane technology is one of several other problems entrusted to the collective.

It is hard to reckon on cardinally changing the state of affairs and scaling advanced heights in membrane technology as quickly as possible unless there is a fundamental shift in the activities of scientific research and design organizations of the machine-building complex.

In chemical machine building the development of highly productive and reliable equipment for the manufacture of membranes is one of the main, priority directions which predetermine revolutionary changes in not only the organization but also the very nature of labor in the chemical industry.

This is precisely the link which we can grasp to really make a breakthrough in the chemicalization of the national economy and to secure a really multiple time gain in our progress. Mastering membrane technology means really scaling advanced heights in many sectors of the economy and imparting genuine dynamism to its development. This is precisely how M.S. Gorbachev defined the tasks connected with accelerating scientific and technical progress.

This example, in particular, was cited: In the sectors of the agro-industrial complex approximately half the existing installations do not work, and the rest are operating at far from full capacity. [paragraph continues]

The causes are design errors and manufacturing defects. Last year enterprises of the State Agro-Industrial Committee used progressive technology to process only a little over 70 percent of raw materials compared with the set target. New fruit and vegetable storage methods are being underused.

A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee recently to examine progress in fulfilling the party and government resolutions on developing the processing sectors and the storage base of the agro-industrial complex. Special emphasis was placed on the rate of development of machine building for the food industry. Without highly productive equipment, without progressive technologies for the storage and processing of agricultural products, in short, without retooling, fundamental progress in solving the food problem cannot be made.

Membrane technology is needed not for the sake of fashion but to resolutely accelerate scientific and technical progress, intensify production, and improve product quality on this basis.

The participants in the meeting devoted great attention to questions of modernizing and retooling the enterprises and organizations belonging to the ISTC.

The influence of party committees must be manifested in full in implementing the tasks set the ISTC and in enhancing the efficiency of its activity. A specific person stands behind every target and every specific project. It must be the paramount task of local party organizations and of the party committees of ministries and departments to monitor progress in fulfilling the decisions adopted. Closer attention must be devoted to solving social questions.

Regarding the fact that the ISTC's head organization is located in Vladimir a special role in monitoring its activity is allocated to Vladimir CPSU Obkom. It must not wait but act, finish resolving all organizational questions more quickly, and work to ensure that the real center of the country's membrane technology is here.

Participating in the work of the aktiv were V.G. Afonin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department; USSR Ministers V.A. Bykov and N.V. Lemayev; secretaries of a number of CPSU obkoms; and scientists and specialists from the "Membrany" ISTC.

ZAYKOV, GUSEV ATTEND CHEMICAL WORKERS DAY MEETING

PM020803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Chemical Workers Day was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow on 29 May.

The presidium included L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; scientists; production pacemakers; and representatives of the capital's public.

The report was delivered by Yu A. Bespalov, USSR minister of the chemical industry.

The participants in the meeting gave an assurance that they will apply all their effort, knowledge, and experience to the fulfillment of the targets for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

DEMICHEV, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT VARNA

LD152041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Comrade Demichev, which is in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit, has arrived in Varna. The Soviet guests met the leaders of Varna who acquainted the delegation with the dynamic developments of the region as well as the cooperation between the sister cities of Varna and Odessa. The delegation visited the Varna Institute of Horticultural Hydrodynamics, the Lyaskovo agro-industrial complex, and the wheat and sunflower research institute. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation then returned to Sofia.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS ANTI-NUCLEAR EXHIBITION

PM031305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[A. Lyutyy report: "A Warning"]

[Text] This is precisely how the exhibition which opened in Moscow yesterday is perceived. It gives real and graphic substance to the idea about the impermissibility of nuclear war by taking us back to 2 days which were tragic for the whole of mankind -- the days when atom bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The stands display terrifying denunciatory photographic evidence and tangible proof of barbarism.

The exhibition is entitled "Nuclear Weapons -- A Threat to Our World" and was organized jointly by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, UN departments concerned with disarmament and public information, and the Japanese organization "Soka Gakkai International." Even though the exhibition focuses on the past, it is also about the planet's present which is clouded by the enormous shadow of stockpiled nuclear weapons. The stands also offer statistical data: The total estimated explosive power of nuclear weapons stockpiled in the world is 1 million times greater than the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. About 200,000 persons died when Hiroshima was bombed. A simple calculation would show that the use of the global arsenal of nuclear weapons could destroy 200 billion persons, in other words a number of people that is 40 times greater than the earth's population.

Mankind must halt this, it deserves a brighter future. That was the keynote of speeches at the solemn opening of the exhibition in Moscow, following its tour of 16 major cities in the world.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the opening ceremony.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS KREMLIN MEETING ON RESOURCES

LD300928 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A joint session was held in the Kremlin today of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission and the Conservation and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources Commission of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

There was discussion of the fulfillment by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of state plan targets for the commissioning of land improvement schemes, the raising of the technological level and quality of water resources construction, and the ensuring of the economical utilization of water resources. The session stressed that the ministry was being slow to restructure the style, forms and methods of its work, and its investment and technology policies.

Attention was drawn to the need for the serious improvement of the management system, the economic mechanism, and assessments of the results of the work of water resources bodies. Comrade Demichev and the heads of the USSR ministries and departments took part in the session.

DOLGIKH TOURS DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST 25-27 MAY

LD272245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] The subject of the development and technical reequipping of the Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy sector, of guaranteeing stable work by the republic's metallurgical enterprises on this basis, and of increasing significantly the quality of metal production in a businesslike manner, from positions of high requirements, was discussed today at a conference of the party and economic aktiv of metallurgists of the republic. The conference, which took place in Dnepropetrovsk, was called following a decision by the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference. Party workers from the Ukraine and managers of union and republican ministries and departments and large enterprises, as well as front-ranking workers and metallurgists took part in the discussion of key questions in the development of the republic's ferrous metallurgy.

During his stay in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast from 25 to 27 May, Comrade Dolgikh visited a number of metallurgical enterprises. He also went to see the board of the Pridneprovsk Railway, where he took an interest in the work of the main line, which plays an important role in ensuring stable work by many sectors of the economy, above all by the metallurgical sector. In the course of meetings and talks with workers and the party and economic aktiv and during visits to social and cultural facilities in Dneprodzerzhinsk and Nikopol, attention was paid to the importance of solving tasks in the social sphere.

On his tour of the oblast Comrade Dolgikh was accompanied by Comrade Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Ukraine Council of Ministers; Comrade Kachura, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Comrade Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; and Comrade Ivashko, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Party Obkom.

TALYZIN ADDRESSES STUDY COURSE PARTICIPANTS

PM271309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Training Leading Cadres"]

[Text] Studies with leading Soviet and economic cadres on questions of improving the economic mechanism and the management of the construction comlex have ended at the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy's Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leaders in the Upper Levels of State Administration.

On the special program USSR ministers and deputy chairmen of union republic Councils of Ministers studied current problems of economic theory, strategy, and the practice of accelerating socioeconomic development in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum and CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolutions on questions of further improving the management of the country's construction complex.

During the studies methodological and practical questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in planning and construction, reducing the time frame for commissioning projects, enhancing the quality of construction work, improving he economic mechanism and the organizational structures of construction complex management, and ensuring resource-saving and environmental protection were examined.

Particular attention was devoted to implementing the tasks of making extensive use in economic practice of economic management methods, ensuring that sectors are organizationally and socieconomically prepared for work under the new management conditions, restructuring planning and material and technical supply, improving price formation, the financial and credit mechanism, and the organization of pay, and enhancing the effectiveness of foreign economic ties.

Off-campus study sessions were conducted at the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR State Committee on Prices, the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments [stroybank], and the USSR Council of Ministers Foreign Economic Commission, at which practical questions of improving the economic mechanism in construction on the basis of economic management methods were examined with the participation of leaders and specialists.

There was an extensive exchange of front-ranking experience in the organization of construction management.

The study participants were addressed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.G. Melnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; Yu.P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; V.F. Isayev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; K.F. Katulshev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; M.S. Zotov, chairman of the USSR Stroybank Board; L.A. Bibin, V.M. Serov, O.D. Davydov, L.N. Zarubkin, B.N. Gavrilov, N.T. Arkhipets, I.I. Ishchenko, A.V. Chernyshev, and A.N. Komin, deputy ministers and department leaders; P.I. Poletayev and V.V. Kossov, senior officials at the USSR Council of Ministers; O.M. Yun, senior official at the USSR Gosplan; I.N. Ordzhonikidze, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; eminent scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences, and professors and lecturers from the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy.

HAIRS URBAN DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETING

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 87 p 1

uted report: "Approaching a New Stage. From a Session of the Public Urban nt Council"]

] The main topic of yesterday's discussion at a session of the Public Urban nt Council was the draft plan for the siting of housing, municipal, cultural, service, and other construction projects in Moscow during the 13th 5-Year Plan It has been elaborated on the basis of the Concept of the City's Comprehensive omic Development. [passage omitted]

ic Urban Development Council gave overall approval to the draft plan for the f construction projects in Moscow during the 13th 5-Year Plan period. were made to carry out more fundamental work on plan sections like the on of underground space and the creation of industrial zones.

on also examined other questions.

on was chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

rt in the work of the Public Urban Development Council were Moscow Gorispolkom V.T. Saykin; secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and full and candidate f the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; gorispolkom deputy chairmen; and leaders of nistrations.

PEAKS OF 'SHORTCOMINGS' AT GORKOM PLENUM

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 30 May 87

plenum of the Moscow Gorkom was held today. From collective elaboration of rams to the enhancement of individual responsibility for their implementation was the principal idea during the plenum. The agenda was an unusual one: y Comrade Pisarev, member of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau and secretary of the nd Comrade Shcherbakov, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, personal contributions to the implementation of the decisions of the 24th e of the Moscow City organization of the CPSU.

he practice of many previous years has not made it customary for high-ranking o deliver reports about their own work for all to hear. Nor is it any ce that they themselves, after delivering their reports, confessed that they he plenum with great agitation, for they were the first of their kind -- they y from which to learn.

nda of the plenum of Moscow's organization of communists confirmed that restructuring is not one's own personal business today, particularly where it tion of leading cadres, of the party and people's elect. This level of demand in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum.

The report by the Gorkom secretary in charge of construction matters is particularly important: He is entrusted with political leadership in an area of fundamental significance for the capital. Nor was it by coincidence that the chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions was among the first they wished to hear. Everyone is aware of the role played by the trade unions in tackling tasks concerning social and economic development. In addition, the present chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions has been in that post for just over 6 months. By considering it necessary to discuss his work over such a short term, it is as if the gorkom is indicating that during the period of acceleration no time is being given for sluggish starts. Besides that, analysis of precisely the first few steps is needed to work out a correct course for the future. Moreover, the atmosphere of strict exactingness great discipline in which the plenum was held in understandable.

Those who spoke noted that Muscovites have succeeded, in large measure, in stabilizing the positive transformations. For the first time, for example, all rayons have fulfilled their tasks for the commissioning of housing and social facilities. The volume of goods turnover has increased and work has begun in the individual cooperative sector of labor activity. The positive changes in the social sphere are underpinned by the overall stable development of the city's economy. At the same time, it was noted there are still many confirmations of continued stagnancy and of persistent inertia. The main thing is that Muscovites have still not sensed an irreversible and fundamental breakthrough in specific matters of social justice and provision.

Regarding a whole range of problems and organizations it would be more appropriate to talk of a stirring rather than of progress, let alone acceleration. It was stated that the slow place of the transformations in Moscow are directly connected with shortcomings in the work of the comrades delivering reports, and they were asked numerous questions.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. At the 24th conference and the Gorkom plenum in October of last year, he said, we decided collectively to act on the principle of the higher the post, the greater the demands. It is on these criteria that we assess the thoroughness of the personal restructuring of two of our comrades, entrusted to work on the gorkom staff. They are reporting back to the body which elected them. Some are reporting back today, others will do so in the future. The aim here is not to instigate a public dressing down or to bring matters to organizational point-scoring, but to give the comrades the opportunity to take a look at themselves from the sidelines, as it were and for us, gorkom members, it is an opportunity to consider to the point and objectively the successes and the errors, and by the same token, to help our comrades-in-arms and to help the cause that we all serve.

Summing up the addresses by the participants in the plenum on the reports by the gorkom secretary and the chairman of the Moscow City trade unions council, the first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom having noted the positive aspects of their work, concentrated his main attention on the shortcomings which have yet to be overcome. First of all, this means not neglecting but improving party and political management methods, to single out the main link in work and to eliminate administration by injunction. He expressed confidence in the plenum's usefulness for the whole of the city party organization as an impetus to raise the responsibility of communists and muscovites in the drive for renewal in all areas of the city's life.

LEADERS ATTEND ALL-RUSSIAN TEACHERS CONGRESS

LD020816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] The All-Russian Teachers Congress opened today in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. Its delegates and visitors received with applause: Comrades Gorbachev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Slyunkov, Talyzin, Yakovlev, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy and Kapitonov.

In his report, Comrade Veselov, RSFSR minister of education, analyzed the work of pedagogical collectives, educational establishments, and the bodies for popular education in the RSFSR in implementing school reform and in radically improving the activity in light of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum.

The report by Kaznacheyev, chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Professional and Technical Education, was devoted to the work of professional and technical education in the republic in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and to the tasks of radically improving the training of qualified workers in the conditions of restructuring.

LEADERS ATTEND SOCIETY OF KNOWLEDGE CONGRESS

LD270913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the All-Union Society of Knowledge began work in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. In the context of today's exacting and demanding times the delegates are discussing the results of work over the last 5-year period and are drawing up ways of improving propaganda and education work.

On the presidium are Comrades Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Yakovlev, Razumovskiy; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, local Soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations; leaders of the board of the All-Union Society of Knowledge and of the boards of the Societies of Knowledge of the union republics; and well-known scientists. Also present are leaders of societies and organizations for the circulation of political and scientific knowledge from the fraternal socialist countries. A report on the work of the board and tasks of the All-Union Society of Knowledge was delivered by Academician Basov, chairman of the board of the society, a well-known scientist and winner of Lenin and Nobel prizes, and twice hero of Socialist Labor.

Basov Delivers Report

LD272250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the All-Union Society of Knowledge opened in the Great Kremlin Palace today. Comrades Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Yakovlev, Razumovskiy, eminent Soviet scientists, representatives of party and public organizations, and foreign guests were on the presidium.

Delivering a report, Academician Basov, chairman of the society's board, noted that the main task of scientists, cultural figures, and production innovators working in the Society of Knowledge's organizations is not to evade the acute and complicated problems of modern life, to give immediate answers to matters worrying people, and to help to assert an atmosphere of openness and truthfulness in our country.

The scientific and technological society should specifically provide great assistance to the working people in eliminating computer illiteracy, in mastering contemporary, high-productivity technology and knowledge of production organization. In the near future, in addition to publication of its popular journals, the Society of Knowledge will be starting publication of new series such as "Academician's Platform," "The Practice of Socialist Economic Management," "Computer Technology and its Applications," and the library "The New Technology Era." It is also proposed to publish a popular people's encyclopedia.

Congress participants consider that the debates and the frank exchange of views will help to bring out the problems and shortcomings in the work of the organization of the society and to determine more precisely ways and means to solve problems that have come to a head. [video opens with close-up of platform, on which Razumovskiy, Solomentsev, Yakovlev, Vorotnikov and Demichev are sitting left to right three rows back from the chairman and speaker]

LUKYANOV, KAMENTSEV TAKE PART IN ALL-UNION MEETING

PM291132 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 87 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Radical Restructuring of the Customs"]

[Text] The growth in the role and responsibility of the customs in protecting the political and economic interests of the Soviet state demands a significant increase in the effectiveness of its work in the conditions of the restructuring which is under way in the country.

This problem is the subject of an all-union conference of leaders of state customs control organs which opened in Moscow 27 May.

The established system, the structure and forms of customs activity, and its material, technical, and cadre provision have lagged seriously behind in their development and have come into conflict with the requirements for high reliability and a high standard of control despite the constant growth in the volume of work.

The need to improve customs policy and carry out a profound restructuring of the organization and methods of work by customs institutions arises from the stepping up of foreign economic activity, the deepening of all-around cooperation among the socialist community countries, the widening of international contacts in various spheres, and also the increase in imperialism's subversive actions against the USSR.

A report on the tasks of the customs service in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum was delivered by V.N. Bazovskiy, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for State Customs Control and actual state counselor of the customs service.

Taking part in the all-union conference were A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, USSR ministers, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, and departments.

MURAKHOVSKIY CHAIRS ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION SESSION

LD190818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Moscow, 18 May (TASS) -- Increasing effects of technology on natural systems of the north of the Russian Federation are leading to reduced areas of deer pastures, fish stocks, and game resources. This was noted at a regular session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission for protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources which took place today.

Having examined a question of work carried out in the RSFSR for the protection of the tundra zone, and observance of nature protection legislation in prospecting for and development of oil and gas deposits in areas of the far north, the commission instructed the RSFSR Council of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments, whose enterprises are conducting economic assimilation of the tundra zone and areas of the far north, to implement a complex of measures aimed at more effective protection and rational use of natural resources in the region, proceeding from strict observance of the vital interests of the indigenous ethnic groups of the north.

A question of the observance of nature protection legislation in the Armenian SSR was examined. The commission noted that the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments, whose enterprises are sited on the republic's territory, systematically do not fulfill plans for the construction of anti-pollution installations which leads to environmental pollution. The commission instructed the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and a number of union ministries to elaborate and implement measures for correcting the existing situation, eliminate lags permitted to occur in the construction of nature protection facilities, and fundamentally improve the protection and use of lands and their mineral wealth, water resources, and the animal world, as well as the protection of the atmosphere.

The session of the commission was chaired by Vsevolod Murskhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

ZAYTSEV ADDRESSES KUYBYSHEV CULTURE CONFERENCE

PM020759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 First edition p 2

[TASS report: "Reliable Assistants"]

[Text] Kuybyshev, 30 May -- Masters of the arts in our country are rightly called reliable assistants of the party in educating the new man. But how are the forms and methods of educating creative cadres themselves being improved? How are the party committees of cultural organs building their work under the conditions of the revolutionary renewal of society?

These questions were discussed at an all-union conference of the chiefs of culture departments of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and CPSU kraykoms and obkoms. It opened today in Kuybyshev.

The report by Ye.V. Zaytsev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, and the speeches by participants comprehensively examined the initial lessons of the wide-ranging experiment in which 82 of the country's theaters have been participating since January this year. Great attention was devoted to questions of the development of literature.

The conference was addressed by Ye.F. Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom.

KOLBIN SPEAKS AT KZAKH WRITERS CONGRESS

LD250909 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] The role of Kazakhstan's multinational literature in the internationalist education of the working people is great and reponsible. Poets, prose writers, dramatists, critics, and publicists writing in the Kazakh, Russian, Uighur, German, and Korean languages aspire to interpret and reflect artistically the friendship and fraternity of peoples. But is the influence of men of letters on the internationalist education of the working people sufficiently weighty at the present time under conditions of restructuring? Are their books consonant with the work and hopes of the people? These and other matters were examined today at a plenum of the Board of the Union of Writers of Kazakhstan.

The rapporteur, Suleymenov, first secretary of the board, and those who spoke, noted a weakening in the attention of artists of the word to internationalist themes. It is essential to exert greater efforts to overcome manifestations of stagnation in the writer's milieu, to take a more active part in the process of cleansing and reviving society, and to stand more resolutely as champions of social justice. Emphasis was laid upon the importance of further strengthening ties with working collectives and educational establishments, thoroughly studying work in all spheres of life, and publicist support for bold experiments and the valuable experience of innovators. It is essential to resolutely get rid of everything alien, petty, and foreign to the writer's milieu that hampers the creation of highly artistic work.

Speaking at the plenum was comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; Akhmetova, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; (?Gavantsov), secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Writers; Smayilov, and Ustinvo, chiefs of departments of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; and scientific and cultural figures. A report on the plenum will be published in the press.

PRICING BODY CHIEF KOMIN EXPLAINS FLUCTUATIONS

PM031629 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 21, 24 May 87 pp 7-8

[Interview with Anatoliy Komin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, by Pavel Antonov: "Who Supports the Self-Supporting System? On the System of Price Formation, Latent Inflation and Economic Benefit of Openness"]

[Text] I was urged to talk with Anatoliy Komin, first vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, by conversation I heard at a Moscow vegetable shop:

"Why do potatoes cost 20 kopeks?"

"The price was raised yesterday."

"What do you mean raised?"

"Exactly what I mean."

The information on the 100 per cent hike on the price of potatoes was released on the MAYAK radio programme and in the MOSKOVSKYAYA PRAVDA newspaper already after I heard the above conversation. The reason for the rise in the price was explained most artlessly -- the local agriculturists failed to preserve last year's harvest and the potatoes had to be brought from the Baltic republics, where the residents had saved them.

The occasion was a reminder of the facts, which has now been made public, of unjustified, systematic raising of prices, done without an accompanying improvement of the good's quality and in secret from the public.

[Antonov] Why, for example, was the price of keeping things in baggage checks quietly raised? If the raise was unjustified, it should not have been effected. If it was necessary then it should have been declared openly. And why is it being justified by saying that the baggage checks are non-profitable, whereas, in real life, they produce quite large profits?

[Komin] The matter is that the baggage checks cannot be separated from the rest of the railways. And if we analyze the economic state of the entire railway station or even the entire railway, then we shall see that the profitability of railways is so low that, in the present conditions, they could not be transferred to the self-financing system. And the non-profitability is growing all the time. Why? Because the cost of metal has grown -- in the past the tracks were sold to the railways at a certain price but now the price is much dearer. Electric power and oil have become costlier. The more so that in this case the right to establish prices has been granted to the leaders of railway transport.

[Antonov] And it is this right, precisely, that causes confusion. What this play with prices can lead to is quite well explained in the study "Sly Figure" published in the No 2 issue of "NOVY MIR" magazine this year, don't you think?

[Komin] I agree that by "playing" with the assortment of goods and prices, our economy has quite often extra "dividends". However, if we describe a considerable part of our gross product only as an economic soap bubble, we shall not answer the question -- at whose expense do we exist, after all? Our development rates were low in the last few years. If we believe the "sly figure" that even these official figures have been inflated, then we should have been living worse and worse with each passing year. But, I think you'll hardly believe that. Let's not forget also that in the 70s and in the early 80s the growth of wages was practically outstripping the growth of labour productivity. This means that everything we had been putting down in our social programmes -- the raising of wages, pensions and grants -- was fulfilled according to the plan. We counted to cover each stage of economic development in due time. But this happened far from always. But if bank notes are issued, the goods fail to appear, then this spells inflation from the point of view of price formation. Hence -- the growth of prices.

[Antonov] Let's go back to the beginning. Why was the price of potatoes raised without publicly announcing the fact? One other thing -- it was said that the rise was temporary. How long will the new price be in operation? We phoned the Baltic Republics .. There was no rise in prices there. Then to what areas does it spread?

[Komin] The price was raised by the Agro-Industrial Committee of Moscow which purchases the potatoes at contract prices from the population in the Baltic Republics. The agro-industrial committee, which supply the population with fruit, vegetables and potatoes, now enjoy the right of establishing the prices on these potatoes themselves. The Moscow Agro-Industrial Committee did not consult the Committee for Prices on this question. The price was raised only in Moscow and only on this batch of the product. As soon as it is sold, potatoes in Moscow will again cost 10 kopeks per kilogramme. But I'd like to add, the fact that the price on potatoes is kept uniform throughout the year is not economically sound.

[Antonov] Maybe, but in the past the prices on tomatoes and cucumbers were also stable. Then, they started to grow in-between seasons. And still later in the summer, they started to be sold at well-nigh summer prices, and in winter the prices went even higher. The process became irreversible. Or, take coffee -- the price went up on the world market and we hastened to quadruple it. Later on it fell sharply throughout the world, but we failed "to notice" it. It looks like prices in our country vacillate more often only in one direction -- therefore, I think it is quite appropriate to speak of the index of prices, don't you think?

[Komin] Let's speak about it. First of all, I'd like to object to those who declare that the index of prices is kept secret in our country. It is published annually in the collections of the USSR Central Statistical Board [CSB] which are accessible to everyone.

[Antonov] Yes, it is published. But as the poet said, something is not as it should be in the Kingdom of Denmark. Because this index is much too well-balanced. The experience of each of us does not let us believe in its accelerated figures. What can you say about that.

[Komin] You are right. The published index of prices does not reflect completely the real dynamics of their growth.

[Antonov] Why, then do our statisticians count so poorly?

[Komin] The do not count poorly. But the methods which are now used by the CSB and in many other countries, take into account only the so-called list prices. That is, if the prices of the same goods did not rise or fall for ten years then the price index is equal to 100 percent. But if ten years ago sandals cost on the average of R15 and now (naturally, other models) cost on the average R30 a pair, then the list-price method does not take this rise into account.

[Antonov] What, if women's boots cost R60, and the price on them now borders 150?

[Komin] Oh, but we sold boots at R150 a pair only once -- two years ago -- 1,000 pairs of boots from the Netherlands made of the best kid. But talk about it goes on to this day. But the price of R100 a pair is quite widespread.

[Antonov] And the price index does not take into account precisely this factor which is so vitally important for each one of us, is that so?

[Komin] Yes, that is why, in the opinion of the Committee for Prices, it is necessary to count the consumer's basket of goods, as they put in the West. Here is what it means: to maintain a certain lifestyle you have to, let's say, buy each year a certain amount of food, shoes, clothes, etc. The set of goods is exactly the consumer's basket. And you can compare how much money you spent on buying a basket ten years ago, and how much money you will need for it now. Such a method reflects the real changes in prices more accurately.

[Antonov] And will this price index be calculated and published in our country.

[Komin] I think, it will.

A few more words from the author of the interview:

Alexander Herzen once said about writers: "We're not the doctors -- we're the pain." Our economic organism is not well and the state of the prices is one of the more prolonged maladies. The system of prices went askew, because beginning already with the 20s we started getting used to commands -- "Let the price be such and such!" -- paying no attention to whether the price corresponded to the real cost of the goods. However, let us not criticize or justify the decisions made in the past. What is important for us is that the price system is now based not on the firm foundation of economic laws but is being artificially upkept by all sorts of subsidies. However, economically substantiated prices become vitally necessary when we are going over to self-financing and real self-supporting system of economic management. Because only a real price can show correctly which economic sector is not adequately profitable and where things should be rectified. Naturally, we cannot blame the USSR State Committee for Prices entirely for the obtaining situation, demanding that it provide simple and quick answers. But neither can it evade responsibility altogether. Because at present it is the only organ called upon to keep prices in rein. It is the only guard over the interests of the entire society. Because the departmental priorities of the other committees and ministries force them to strive to raise the prices on their output. And it is here that, in our opinion, the Committee for Prices much too easily, and much too often gives in. And as for the explanation -- since we failed to preserve potatoes then you'll have to pay for that -- it is difficult to say anything about it because it is so perfectly absurd. Because the negative social and physological impact of this decision had outstripped its economic benefit many times over. And, of course, if in the case, too, glasnost were not forgotten, then, it goes without saying, it would have been possible to find a correct way out.

FIGURES ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS REPORTED

IZVESTIYA Mid-May Report

PM290931 IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 87 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Sowing in Progress in East of Country"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 18 May, 72.7 million hectares of spring crops, or 50 percent of the planned areas, had been sown. Some 39.4 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn), or 45 percent of the plan, had been sown.

Here are two more figures: As we have reported, the previous week's increase in the area sown to spring crops was 17.1 million hectares but in the past 7 days 29 million hectares of plowland were sown with spring crop seeds! An impact has been made by the crop farmers of the Transurals, Siberia, and the Kazakh virgin lands, who tend the most extensive area of farmland in the country. Furthermore, it must be remembered that grain growers in the south, our largest grain region, have finished by now or are about to finish sowing the main crops. Cotton has been sown. Some 95 percent of the allotted area of sugar beet, 76 percent of the grain corn, 74 percent of the sunflowers, 66 percent of the flax, and 48 percent of the potatoes have been sown. Nevertheless, the scale of field work begun in the eastern regions is immediately obvious.

The sowers began work with an excellent attitude. The Siberian and Kazakh steppes often are called farming risk zones because of their intensive droughts. And fall, winter, and spring by no means have always provided abundant precipitation there. But with comparatively few exceptions the soil now contains good amounts of moisture. And the crop farmers know how to look after it -- grim necessity has taught them how to maintain the plants until the summer rains come, making these spring stocks of moisture last for 1 or 2 months without a single crop of rain.

Complications inevitably have occurred, of course. The warm weather was late here. In addition, the long-term forecast promises bad weather in early fall. The deadline for completing sowing to ensure that the grain ripens and does not lie under snow is now rigid: grain crops must be sown by 25 May, feed crops must be sown by 30 May, and on no account can sowing extend into June. That is the scientists' recommendation.

On the eve of the sowing, I happened to talk with the leaders of a number of farms in Siberia and Kazakhstan. They all pin particular hopes for success on the use of intensive techniques. In Kazakhstan's northern oblasts alone, 5 million hectares of wheat will be cultivated -- that is more than one-third of the sown area. In Kustanay Oblast, for example, the country's largest grain-producing area, intensive techniques will be used to cultivate 1,240,000 hectares of wheat, 60,000 hectares of millet, and 21,000 hectares of buckwheat. The 2 years' experience of mastering this technique has not been wasted. The prime land has been assigned to intensively-grown crops and considerable resources are being invested. To ensure maximum recovery of costs, grain growers are aiming to sell all the grain, which, as a result, should be of the strong and drum types. Considerably more plant protection agents, herbicides, and mineral fertilizers have been allocated than last year.

But there is a worrying factor. A year ago many farms in Kazakhstan, the Altay, and Novosibirsk, Omsk, and other oblasts used the chemicalization resources allocated to them to no effect -- the addition to the crop was either slight or nil. Academician D. Pryanishnikov, the founder of agricultural chemistry in our country, warned long ago: "Insufficient knowledge cannot be replaced by an excess of fertilizer." The sowing is already in progress but no means all farms have obtained soil analyses.

The herbicide use situation is even worse. The impression created is that agronomists have forgotten how to combat weeds using the traditional agrotechnical means and are pinning all their hopes "on chemicals," which is patently wrong. In the Altay, for example, it suddenly transpired at the end of April that despite the instructions of the kray's agro-industrial committee, a number of rayons had left the posts of plant protection agronomist vacant and on many farms leaders who had not bothered with cadre problems entrusted this duty to totally unprepared seed-production agronomists. This is inconceivable on kolkhozes and sovkhozes where work is properly organized.

There is one distinguishing feature about this present spring: The land finally has been entrusted to real experts in the form of economically accountable contract teams and links. These collectives have grown in number everywhere. Virtually all the field-crop cultivation teams in the virgin lands, for instance, are working under contract. Ever increasing recognition is being won by the intensive labor collectives, the so-called KITs [kollektiv intensivnogo truda] -- machine operator links consisting of three to six people, often families, who conclude a contract for what is, in fact, the long-term lease of plots of land and strive for exceptionally high labor productivity. Last year, there were individual collectives of this kind working plowland in Novosibirsk and Kurgan; now, there are more than 100 in those same oblasts.

While appreciating this fact, there is also food for thought here: Isn't the quality of organization of the economic accountability contract being supplanted in some places by the sheer number of teams? In Kazakhstan, the Altay, and every Siberian and Transurals oblast without exception there are contract collectives whose existence is purely formal or lacks the necessary economic support. They have not been given spending quotas, the payment by check method has not been introduced, and the farm administration's accountability for nonfulfillment of contract has not been determined. It is extremely rare to find labor remuneration based on gross income, without which the economic management mechanism even under the collective contract remains essentially cost-oriented.

Formalism seems to have been unavoidable even when creating the intensive labor collectives. In Novosibirsk Oblast, for example, machine operators in some of the collectives set up this year do not have a completely clear idea of the nature of the new form of labor organization, have not concluded contracts with their administration, do not know their own targets, or do not have the full range of equipment. Just one of those factors is enough to nullify any achievement. Here, for example, is what N. Adolskiy, leader of a seed-production contract link on the Yarkul-Matyushkinskiy sovkhoz in Kurgan Oblast, has to say:

"As we know, the intensive labor collectives acquire land for long-term use. But, in winter, my sons and I were asked to work at the livestock unit. In spring, there was work to do outdoors, organic fertilizer to be applied, meltwater to be held in check, and they still haven't released us. Yet surely this work should be done by the masters of the land...."

It is not as simple as all that. There is not justification for compromising the economic accountability contract. Quite the contrary: If efforts are made to help instill in people the sense of being master of the land, such collectives, whether grain producers or feed producers, will then sow on time, will grow a crop, will harvest it down to the grain or stalk, and store it away under cover. They must be helped as quickly as possible. This is demanded by the interests of the cause. Spring will be the test, and fall will show how well we have done.

IZVESTIYA Report as of 25 May

PM291134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 87 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Cultivate and Safeguard"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 25 May spring crops had been sown on 107.3 million hectares, which is 75 percent of the allotted area. That includes 62.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) -- 74 percent. In the past week, spring crops were sown on 34.6 million hectares!

The last week of May is drawing to a close and, with it, the optimum sowing time for the majority of regions of the country. But the weather once again has deteriorated in many places. Whereas in the south, the central oblasts of the Chernozem, and certain other regions, the intermittent rain is a blessing, on the farms of Pskov, Smolensk, Novgorod, and many other oblasts, bad weather is hampering the completion of the already delayed sowing. True, in the east of the country and in the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan the farmers have worked very intensively. The grain growers of Altay Kray and Kokchetav Oblast have sown more than a million hectares each and, in Kustanay Oblast, they have sown 1,928,000. The pace of work has never been so high. Nonetheless, a really superhuman effort is required of the farmers in order to finish the sowing on time.

The days are gone when people thought that once you have finished the sowing, you sit and wait for the harvest. Now it is necessary to cultivate the crop in the fields -- and especially in those fields where intensive techniques are being used. But even growing and harvesting the crop is not enough. Not for nothing is it said: In the field, it is ears; in the barn, it is grain; only on the table is it bread!

Last Monday, a conference in the CPSU Central Committee to examine progress in fulfilling party and government resolutions on the development of the processing sectors and storage bases of the agro-industrial complex noted that measures to strengthen the agrarian sector of the economy in conjunction with the restructuring and democratization taking place centrally and locally are already bearing fruit. However, 15 to 20 percent of food does not reach the population; it is lost on the way from the fields and livestock units to the store counters. Here losses can be eliminated at a cost which is two to three times less than the cost of producing more.

Looking at the question in this way, we are entitled to believe that whereas for the agro-industrial complex as a whole the processing sectors and storage bases need priority development, within the agro-industrial complex -- in the sphere of agricultural production -- priority should be given to efficient land utilization and the preservation and careful and rational utilization of everything that is grown.

The sowing is not yet completed, but it already is clear that the structure of the feed fields is considerably better this year. The area for crops which produce high energy and protein feeds has increased.

However, the meadows and feed fields pose the first test of the farmer's thrifty attitude to the crop. In fact, the green harvest already has begun in the south of the country. And it can hardly be tolerated that in, say, Turkmenia, May's abundance of grass crops seemed to hit many farms like a bolt from the blue. Moldavia, Kazakhstan, and a number of other republics delayed in preparing for haymaking. And if the machinery is unreliable, there can be no question of progressive procurement techniques. In Altay, for instance, many farms were virtually without feed by the beginning of May, although according to the reports they had laid in sufficient feed in the fall. It seems the feed units on paper let them down. Now it is becoming clear

that grass silage was laid in but, to stretch the plan, it had been counted as haylage; they had quite good hay, seemingly, in the bales and ricks, but it rotted. And Altay holds a kind of "record": Here only 1 percent of the hay is kept under a roof.

For the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee as a whole, targets for construction of hay stores last year were overfulfilled by 60 percent and for silage and haylage facilities by 50 percent; targets for construction of stores for grass meal, feed roots, and forage grain were exceeded. The task is to resolve this question entirely in literally 2 to 3 years. However, in Moldavia, they failed to meet last year's plan and are building practically nothing this year. They are not even planning to build storehouses for hay this year on the farms of Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, and Kazakhstan. And feed preparation? On RSFSR farms, only three-fourths of forage grain, less than half of all coarse feed, and about half the straw were processed before being fed to the animals. The situation is no better in other republics.

In a word, let us take a common approach to the harvest in the meadows and the feed fields, which is the first to ripen: Having grown the feed, let us harvest it well, preserve it, and process it in the best form -- and the people's tables will be richer.

Early June Data

LD041019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that, according to data gathered up to the beginning of the month, the sowing of spring crops has been carried out in 93 percent of the area allocated to them. Collective and state farms have nearly finished sowing cereals and pulses, which have been planted over more than 78.5 million hectares. Mechanizers already have completed the planting of sugar beet, sunflower, and maize for grain. Admittedly, some late crops and vegetables have not yet been sown, and potato planting has been held up, especially in the Mari ASSR and the Kirov, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl Oblasts. Many farms in the non-black soil zone of the RSFSR, Chita, Novosibirsk, Tyumen, and a number of other oblasts have not managed to sow spring crops at the best times. Obviously, the rayon agro-industrial associations and agricultural committees of the republics' state agro-industrial committees will analyze the reasons for the shortcomings in the spring fields. But it is clear that this will have to be done "on the march," since the time has come both for growing grain and for mowing the grass. A great deal of other work is in the offing.

POOR QUALITY FOODSTUFFS SUPPLY ASSAILED

LD221241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The basis for future harvests are laid in the fields today. The richness of our table depends on the present work of rural workers. But it is not dependent on this alone. Recently reported figures by the USSR Central Statistical Administration show that in the first quarter of this year the enterprises of the Russian State Agro-Industrial Committee produced and supplied more than 1,000 metric tons of poor quality meat and poultry, 161 metric tons of meant-based products, 577 metric tons of milk and milk products, and 39 metric tons of cheese. The data provided are evidence of the still existing scandalous thriftlessness at the processing enterprises. All records were broken by the bad workers from the third sausage producing combine of Leningrad. More than 30 percent of their production was not accepted by the trade. Damaged chicken carcasses have been supplied by the Ramon and Tuymazin poultry factories in Voronezh Oblast of the Bashkir ASSR. Cheese was supplied by the Oktyabr butter works from Lipetsk Oblast and by the Dmitriyev and Bolkhov-cheese producing plants in Orel Oblast. It would be good to hear from the leaders of these enterprises on measures they are undertaking to make food production of exclusively excellent quality.

COSMOS-1849 LAUNCHED 4 JUN; 'FUNCTIONING NORMALLY'

LD050853 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1849" was launched in the Soviet Union on June 4, 1987. The satellite carries on board scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration. The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 39,342 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 613 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 62.9 degrees. The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

'LARGE-SCALE' PROGRAM TO EXPLORE MARS ANNOUNCED

LD040911 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The Soviet Union is about to launch a large-scale program to explore Mars. The Moscow-based Institute of Space Studies, our correspondent says, has announced a contest of ideas for the new project. It provides for sending to Mars automatic stations which will land walking robots to its surface. The robots are designed to cover autonomously hundreds of kilometers. There are plans to deliver Martian soil samples to earth by the year 2000.

TASS REPORTS CONTINUING FLIGHT OF MIR COMPLEX

LD021007 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from mission control centre:

The crew of the Mir manned complex began their working day at nine a.m. Moscow time and it will last till midnight.

In the morning, in accordance with the medical checkup plan, Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin weighed themselves and assessed the state of their muscles which experience little loads in conditions of weightlessness.

The crew will continue training in method of controlling the movement of the orbital complex by means of powered gyroscopic stabilisers and a very precise astro attitude finder.

Also during the day the cosmonauts will carry out maintenance checks of equipment of the life-supporting system.

Experiments involving the "Fiton" and "Rost" installations have been started under the programme of biological studies. Their purpose is to further study the development of higher plants and various biological objects in conditions of space flight.

According to crew reports and telemetry data work on board the space complex is being performed in accordance with the set programme.